\rabs and the Afghan connection: Page 4 Vordan's economy, 1980 and beyond:

Today's Weather

It will continue to be hot with northeasterly light winds. In Aqab a, the winds will be northerly

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 38, Aqaba 38, Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 39 per cent.

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N, Sept. 7 (Petra) -

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Kitty Hawk

DIEGO, California,

(A.P.) — Two fighter ded on the flight deck

SS Kitty Hawk during

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Two other crewmen

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... Cmdr. Mike Sherman

Vavy Air Force Pacific

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3K, Poland, Sept. 7 (R)

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AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 10, 1461

Cabinet earmarks 120,000 dinars for Mafraq District

MAFRAQ, Sept. 7 (Petra) — During a wide-ranging meeting with the citizens of Mafraq, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and several cabinet members heard the citizens' views and requirements and expressed the government's eagerness to help the district with

its various development projects. Mr. Badran announced that a total amount of JD 120,000 has been allocated to Mafraq District out of which JD 90,000 will go to the municipalities, JD 10,000 to mosques, JD 9,000 to sports clubs, JD 8,000 to charitable societies and JD 3,000 to the Mafraq sports

The prime minister said the cost of the school building projects in the five-year development plan for 1981-85 is some JD 170 million, and that a comprehensive - school will be established in the district with an agricultural section capable of accommodating 60 students. Furthermore, there will be a diversification of specialisations in several secondary schools to include agricultural sections to keep pace with the agricultural advancement in Mafraq District, he said.

Mr. Badran said the General Passports Department will initiate its work in Mafraq at the beginning of next month.

Speaking about the problem of water in the district, the prime minister said that the basic solution of water problem in all parts of the country rests in the

implementation of the Maqarin

Begin spent today in his hotel suite at the Waldorf Towers conferring with his cabinet ministers and

to be charged for Levin killing

secutor said today.

double murder, Dr. Brunner said. Under West German law, the first formal charge against a defendant is made at the start of the trial.

Dam project. Mr. Badran reaffirmed Jordan's right to establish this project. He said an amount of JD 216 million was allocated in the five-year development plan

for water projects in the country. Mr. Badran said that the government is arranging to provide trained manpower for the Land and Survey Department to enable it to perform a partition in kind of the lands in the Badia areas.

The cabinet began its open session at the school of industry in Mafraq at 10:00 a.m. The session lasted three bours and was attended by the ministers of interior, communications, education, health, public works, and municipal and rural affairs and the environment.

Answering citizens' questions, Education Minister Dr. Sa'id Tal expressed his pride in the educational progress in the district. He said 25,000 students receive education at the district schools in the various scholastic stages, and this figure represents one-third of the district's inhabitants.

Health Minister Dr. Zuhair Malhas said the ministry is currently conducting a study to develop the health services in the district villages and to establish medical centres in them and to supply these centres with resident

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri said the ministry will expand agricultural and village roads in the next phase. Communications Minister Dr.

Begin meets Vance in N. York

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem lunching with former secretary of state Cyrus Vance.

Neo-Nazi leader raps Israel for Palestinian situation

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Sept. 7 (R) — The leader of a banned West German neo-Nazi group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, is to be charged with the murder of publisher Shlomo Levin and his woman-friend last December, the Nuremberg chief public pro-

Public Prosecutor Manfred Brunner told Reuters that Mr. Hoffmann, 43, leader of the banned "Military Sports Group Hoffmann," had been questioned by police since an arrest warrant was issued three weeks ago.

He would be charged with the Khomeini says 'Iran' is stablest in world'

Washington with President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Begin spent the morning in discussions with foreign ministers Yitzhak Shamir. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

improve in the district when a new switchboard absorbing 3,000 subscribers will be installed. Minister of Municipal and

Muhammad Addoub Al Zaben

said telephone services will soon

Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said the ministry renders the necessary financial support to the municipal councils in proportion to their respective population density. He added 500 housing units will be established soon in Mafrag city, and the new development plan includes more bousing projects for the district.

At the end of the session, the prime minister decided to form a follow-up committee including in its membership the district governor, the members of the National Consultative Council in the district, the mayor of Mafrag, and several district dignitaries.

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Acting Foreign Minister and

Information Minister Adnan

Abu Odeh today presented the

Independence Medal, First

Grade, to the Indian Ambas-

sador to Jordan Abdul Ghani

Goni. The medal was granted,

to the ambassador by His

Majesty King Hussein on the

occasion of the end of the

ambassador's assignment in

Mr. Abu Odeb gave a farewell party to Mr. Goni at

Amman Sheraton Palace this

afternoon. The party was,

attended by the secretary gen-

eral of the Foreign Ministry, the dean of the diplomatic

Jordan.

King decorates Indian envoy

Journalists denounce Cairo regime

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The Jordanian Press Association has denounced the recent measures taken by the Egyptian regime against the Egyptian

A cable sent by the president of the Jordanian Press Associ-ation, Mr. Mahmond Al Fayed, to the president of the Arab Journalists Federation appealed to all progressive and patriotic forces in the world to support the detained Egyptian journalists and their struggle for freedom of expression in defence of the true Arab character of Egypt and called for the rejection of the capitulationist march as well as the denunciation of the practices of the Egyptian regime and its violation of Arab unanimity.

corps, a number of amhas-sadors accredited to Jordan,

and several high-ranking offi-

cials of the Foreign Ministry.

Sadat continues crackclown on opposition

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 rivals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cairo takes over mosques, restricts Muslim preachers

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (R) — The government of President Anwar Sadat, imposing tough new internal policies, announced today it, was taking over 40,000 privately-owned mosques and tightening its supervision of Muslim preachers.

In the wake of last week's wave of arrests of Muslim hardliners, the ministry of waqfs (religious endowments) said that as a first step it had taken control of 65 mosques that were formerly run by Islamie fundamentalist societies.

The statement from Waqfs Minister Zakareya Al Berri, issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), said the objective was to make sure that mosques were not exploited for anything other than proper religious purposes.

Earlier, a ministry spokesman told reporters that only approved preachers would be allowed to deliver Friday prayers.

There would be "more coor-

dination on all matters dealing with sermons, with no politics at all," he added.

Only preachers authorised by the ministry or Cairo's Al Azhar Islamic University would he allowed to speak after Friday prayers and guidelines were being drawn up to assure politics did not creep into sermons, the spokesman added.

The ministry of waqfs owns less than half Egypt's Sunni Muslim

To overcome a shortage of from Islamic institutions are being assigned to read sermons at private Mosques, an official said.

Pope Shenouda in internal exile

The newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Pairty reported that the patriarch, Pope Shenouda, had been effect ively

crackdown of his 11-year rule.

The party paper, Mayo, whose editor is a confident of Mr. Sadat, reported that the Coptic pope had been advised to stay in the monastery and not to meet congregations. His papal seal would have no official value, it added.

About 10 per cent of Egypt's 43 million population are Copts. The church elaims 23 million followers around the world, with communities in Ethiopia, the Middle East, the United States and Australia.

Relations between the pope, who is a former army officer, and the president have been poor for years. They deteriorated following Coptic demonstrations against Mr. Sadat during a visit to Washirigton last year.

An official at the Coptic patriarcbate said today it could not confirm Pope Shenouda had been banished but added: "Under the present circumstances we do not think it advisable for the pope to hold meetings."

Some bisbops have said the pope will continue to be regarded a spiritual leader and his photograph was still on sale at Cairo el surches. They have depicted Mr. S adat's action partly as an attempt to balance the government crack-Jown, which fell beaviest on Mus-

Most of those arrested in the crackdown come from the Muslim Brotherhood and numerous Islamic fundamentals societies which oppose Mr. Saa. 's pro-West policies and have at. cted mounting support in their . 7paign for the restoration of Islan.

Ten of the societies have been outlawed. Other groups which managed to thrive despite being technically illegal had their funds

Top leaders jailed

The most detailed list of detainees yet published appeared today in Mayo.

It contained the names of one former deputy prime minister, eight former ministers, 10 other opposition politicians, at least 10 journalists and 16 lawyers.

Some 150 Copts were on the list, including eight bishops and 16 priests. But the remaining 1,300 appeared to be mostly Muslims hardliners.

Among several women arrested were two writers. They are Latifa Al Zayyat, a prominent member of the left-wing Unionist Prog-ressive Party (UPP), and Nawal

Mohamad Heikal, an ex-editor of Al Ahram and powerful during the rule of the late President Nasser, was also named.

Outlining the new measures a the weekend, Mr. Sadat said his crackdown was prompted by last June's Muslim-Coptic street battles in Cairo and that he was keeping files on all religious extremists and political opponents.

Kreisky predicts 'new wave of terror,

He also said: "The PLO has

provided concrete proof that it

opposes such terrorist activities,

Abdul Ghani Goni

VIENNA, Sept. 7 (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said Austria and Europe are fac- . ing a new wave of terrorist attacks. In an interview with the

Austrian news magazine Profil, Dr. Kreisky denied any connection between his close ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and recent threats from extremists in Austria and said terrorism was on the increase "I look into the future with

great concern since it seems as if terrorism by extremists is increasing not only here hut everywhere. We stand at the beginning of a new wave of terror," he said. Dr. Kreisky said he would not

change his policy of trying to seek a Middle East solution. "I will not cede to violence."

The chancellor, the first Western leader to receive PLO Chair-

man Yasser Arafat in 1979 and to improve the situation of the Palesofficially recognise a PLO representative the following year, said: "You have to stick to the right policy even if it means some

He said he could not rule out attempts to free two Arabs claiming to members of a Palestinian splinter group headed by Abu Nidal and who were arrested after a bomh attack on a synagogue here last week.

Dr. Kreisky said be had received from Istanbul a pamphlet by the Abu Nidal group denouncing cooperation between the PLO. and Austrian security as "treacherous."

The chancellor said acts like the synagogue attack on Aug. 29 in which two people died and 20 were injured were "a consequence of the fact that the Israeli government is doing nothing to

Egypt's Coptic patriareh, stripped of his powers in the wide-ranging crackdown, wass today exiled to a desert monaster; y at Wadi Natroun, halfway bestween Cairo and Alexandria.

President Sadat, vowing to

show no mercy to critics whom he accused of having exploited. relig-ion, has detained 1,536 people since Wednesday in the higgest

. The Helsinki agreements call for prior notification of military

manoeuvres involving more than 25,000 soldiers and Muscow did

this nn Aug. 14.
But it did not say laow many

troops were participating in exercise "West 81" in the Hyelorussia

and Baltic military districts and

the Baltic Sea from Sept. 4 to 12.

The official Soviet news agency

TASS said yesterday 100,000

troops were involved in the exer-

cise which Western military

experts said was one of the largest

held in that area since World War

publication by TASS of the troop

formal notification.

notification.

figure was not to be considered

He said the size and general

location of the exercise as

specified by TASS gave rise to

some legitimate questions and

suggested a requirement for

The NATO spokesman said

to take place in his bome village near Deauville. Mr. De Commines was met at Beirut airport by French Charge d'affaires Marcel Guillemant. Protesters occupy Iranian embassy in

U.K. LONDON. Sept. 7 (R) — Iranian students briefly took over Iran's consulate in London today and police said 54 people, including nine women, were arrested. A spokeramen for the students of the dents told Reuters they were opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and supported the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation, which is fighting to overthrow the clergy-dominated government. He said the protest was a peaceful one with no intention of taking hostages or causing any damage. But a police spokesman said there had been extensive damage in the basement and first floor, apparently to furniture and fittings. He said the occupation lasted about 20 minutes. In May last year British commandos ended a six-day siege at the Iranian embassy in London after it had been taken over by an armed Arabic-speaking Iranian group. They

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Special Paris envoy to be briefed in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (R) — Guy de Commines, a special envoy of French President François Mitterrand, flew to Beirut today to be

briefed about Friday's killing of France's ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, officials said. They said the French rep-

resentative would be told by the government about investigations

into the murder of the ambassador, who was shot six times, twice

in the head, by unidentified gunmen in Beirut. So far security

sources say they have made little progress in uncovering the reasons or those responsible for the assassination. Mr. Delamare's

coffin was flown hack to France yesterday and his funeral was due

freed 19 hostages and killed five of the six gunmen. Two hostages were killed before the rescue mission and the surviving gunman was sentenced to life imprisonment in January.

Afghan troops enter Pakistani village

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 7 (R) - Afghan troops crossed ioto Pakistan today and searched a village in a remote area of Baluchistan Province, Radio Pakistan reported. About 40 Afghan troops searched the village of Shahbaz Killi about 100 kilometres north-west of the provincial capital of Quetta for several hours this afternoon, the radio said. But they had returned to their side of the border before a patrol from a nearby Pakistani army base could reach the village and intercept them, it added. The radio said the troops arrived in two armoured personnel carriers and in two heavy trucks. It added that the villagers sent word to the nearby Pakistan army base. The radio said that the Afghan soldiers had returned to Afghanistan with some weapons they found in the village. The reported incursion was in the same area as a border post that was strafed by Afghan MiG-17 jets last Saturday. Many of the two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan live in border areas of Baluchistan Province. Moscow and Kabul have both complained that the refugee camps are used as bases by guerrillas fighting the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanis-

Egypt to seek ties with China

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (R) — Egyptian Dep Kamal Hassan Ali said today his country wou and cooperation of Chma on international reporters during a one-day stopower Singapore, Mr. Ali said "We will you to Peking and cooperation with whosoever will offer supp _______ cooperation. And China is liable to offer this support."

Executioners take 50 Iranian lives

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — Government firing squads executed 50 leftist opponents state-run media reported today. Hojatoleslam Mohammad Bared,

moved into its 11th week. "Where else the world would an assassinated prime minister be so

Ayatollah Khomeini said that any other country would have been "shaken to its roots" if a president, a premier and other top officials were assassinated.

European democracies is to create a better understanding between Arabs and Americans," he said.

> BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (R) - NATO today criticised the Soviet Union for not formally announcing how many troops were

Union to provide the number of participating troops raises serious concern about the effective implementation and genuine respect for the Helsinki final act on the notification of manneuvres, a spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) said.

The issue was discussed today at a meeting of the Atlantic Council, NATO's political authority comprising the ambassadors of the 15 member states.

Mitterrand to visit S. Arabia

President Francois Mitterrand will pay a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia from Sept. 26 to 28, a presidential spokesman said

ended 23 years of conservative rule in France, will be the first French socialist president to go to Saudi Arabia. His visit was first announced last month but the exact dates were not given.

Middle East developments with His Majesty King Hussein last week, had also received King Khaled in June. Mr. Mitterrand has already received visits from the deputy prime minister of Iraq, and the

The socialist administration wants to build up France's position in the Middle East as an honest broker between Arabs and Israelis and in Lebanon where it has traditional ties.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said in a recent radio interview France could certainly play the role of an honest broker, but "this is not the case today."

Labour Day 'ORK, Sept. 7 (R) thousands of trade s marched along New

unionists

Fifth Avenue today in 's first Labour Day or 13 years. Prominent rade were hundreds of controllers sacked by it Reagan after they strike early last month. tean was not formally o the parade, although fO President Lane . I said he would be welte came. Mr. Kirkland, the American Fedof Labour -- Congress Istrial Organisations IO) which embraces the country's trade then denounced the t's policy towards the ovement. He charged Reagan's attitude was. and called on him to negotiations with the fic controllers. The administration has there will be no for the strikers, whose being performed by ors, non-striking perad military controllers. . our Day message yes-Mr. Reagan made no ference to unions but s economic policies

reate millions of new

as dissidents account for 4 mullahs

including two women over the weekend as anti-government assassins gunned down three Muslim muliahs in the unabating confrontation between Ayatollab Ruhollah Khomeini's regime and its secular leftist opponents, Iran's Newspapers said Holatoleslam Bahauddin Radwan, a candidate for parliament, and his father

Friday prayer imam nf Kandahar, were killed by unknown gunmen in the western Iranian town at the

Kermanshah province. Gunmen riding motorcycles also assassinated Hussein Bagheri, assistant revolutionary prosecutor in the Kurdish city of Sanandaj and Karim Ibrahimi, head of the "revolutionary kommiteb" in the town of Baneh, according to newspaper accounts.

The state television, meanwbile, said 22 Mujahedeene-Khalq guerrillas, including two

AIRLINES & TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT

The JORDAN TIMES will be publishing a special supplement on the AIRLINES & TRAVEL AGENCIES operating in Jordan: Advertisements for the same will be accepted until Sept. 10. For all-queries about the Supplement please contact:

> irshad Najam, 4 to 5 p.m. Phone: 67171-4, Amman.

women, were executed Saturday night in Tehran on charges of "corruption on earth."

'Iran is stablest in world'.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomemi declared there was no country in the world stabler than Iran despite an unrelenting power struggle between his clergy-led supporters and secular opponents that has

quickly replaced?" asked the 81-year-old Islamic leader in an address to the newly formed government of Prime Minister Ayatollab Mobammad-Reza Kani. "Where else would the power transition be so smooth?" In his speech broadcast by Tehran Radio, Ayatollah Khomeini said: "If we compare our country to the other nations of the world, which country is stabler than Iran. I say Iran is the stablest country and these explosions are the proof of its stability."

knowing that they do its position in Europe more harm than good." He did not give elaborate on what he meant by concrete proof.

tinians."

Dr. Kreisky said extremist groups and the Soviet Union were benefiting from the fact that the U.S. had not found a balanced approach between the Arab states

"One of the greatest tasks of the

NATO criticises Moscow for 'West 81' troop strength

involved in large-scale man-oeuvres which began near the Pol-ish border last week.

"The failure of the Soviet

.The spokesman was instructed by the council to read out the statement after queries from

PARIS, Sept. 7 (R) - French

Mr. Mitterrand, who last May

Mr. Mitterrand who discussed

emir of Oatar.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the secood article in a two-part series.

Text and photos by Samira Kawar Special to the Jordan Times

THE MOST significant achievement of the Jordanian Society for Rural Development (In 'ash Al Reef) at its "model village" of Mastabeh is the carpet-weaving factory, established in *1977*.

The factory's prefabricated building, on the village's outskirts, was built at a cost of JD 14,000. It s high windows - oecessary to provide proper ventilation in such a factory -- and its other specifications were modelled after those of the much larger carpet-weaving factory in the Syrian city of Al Suweida.

The 11-by-17-metre factory workshop accommodates three large handlooms, each of which is operated by three girls. The factory's workforce is made up of 10 weavers --,14-20 years old -- and their trainer, who also manages the factory. He is assisted by Mrs. Zemab Odeh Abed Rabbuh, who began work at the factory when it was established. As she and her colleagues eagerly crowded round a recent visitor to speak of their work, Mrs. Ahed Rabhuh gently rocked her two-mooth-old baby, who was peacefully asleep on her mother's shoulder.

All the girls have at least primary educatioo, while some of them have completed preparatory school.

They emphasised that had it not beeo for the carpet-weaving factory in their village, they would have had to remain jobless, because village social customs and family considerations preclude their working outside their village.

The money they earn has given them a new sense of independence and self-esteem. It enables them to buy their own clothes and meet other personal expenses, but doesn't go very far in providing for their families needs as well.

A full-fledged weaver is paid JD 12 for a square metre of carpet, This wage system is designed to give the girls greater incentive to maximise their productivity than a vide. A trainee earns JD 6 a month asked to take an examinatioo to _ more girls in the village. Many of



· The weaving plant's nine trained weavers, one trainee and nverseer

Weaving a way to a better life

demonstrate that she is making satisfactory progress. At the end of a nine-month training period, the trainee is required to pass another qualifying examination, following which she can become a full-fiedged weaver, earning as much as JD 19 or 20 a month.

Mr. Sa'id Bahjat Saleibi trains. and supervises the weavers and rups the factory. Employed by the Ministry of Social Development, be is on loan to the Society for Rural Development. Mr. Saleibni, who, gained experience in fixed moothly salary would pro- carpet-weaving on a training course in Egypt, said he wishes for the first six months. She is theo that the factory could offer jobs to

21:00

21:03

Evening Show

News Summary

... Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

the girls come up against stroog parental objection to their working outside the home, he told the Jordan Times.

The main obstacle to increasing the workforce at the factory, however, remains the lack of vacancies. More looms are needed, to accommodate new workers. Although the workshop could easily house up to 12 more looms, it is oot likely that new looms will be purchased in the near future, because of the expense involved.

The three existing looms were imported from Syria in 1976 for JD 300 each; but Mr. Saleibi has ascertained that such a loom would now cost oo less than JD.

Mr. Saleibi puts the annual cost of running the factory, maintaining its plant and paying the girls' salaries at approximately JD 4,000. This does not, however. include the cost of importing from Syria the pure dyed wool at JD 3 a kilo, and the pure cotton at JD 2 a

Last year's carpet sales brought in approximately JD 3.000, and the managing hoard has several hoped, will provide the remaining JD 1:000 needed to cover the current deficit in the factory's budget.

kilo. Both materials are needed to

weave the carpets.

Profit unimportant

The society's haod-woven car-pets sell at JD 30 a square metre, bringing in a profit that rarely exceeds JD 2 for each carpet.

"Our aim is to provide gainful employment for the village's women," Mrs. Suad Kheir stressed. We are not interested in making a profit."

She and Mr. Saleibi went on to explain that the society's carpets cannot compete with the much cheaper, imported, mechanically-produced carpets which practically inundate the Jordanian market, unless the governmeot introduces a tariff system

to protect locally produced handwork. Unfortunately, as Mr. Saleihi pointed out, very few prospective buyers realise that the quality of the hand-woven carpets is superior to that of the mechanically woveo ones. The latter are made out of largely synthetic materials, whereas the factory's carpets are pure wool. The colours of mechanically woven carpets are also more likely to fade. Most of the carpets produced by

the Mastabeb factory are marketed with the help of the society's consultative committee; but the ladies of the managing board hope to begin marketing them on a larger scale with the belp of the Ministry of Tourism.

The original designs and patterns woveo into the carpets came from Damascus. Mr. Saleibi now coordinates with some of the society's members and with its fashioo designer, Mr. Basim Al Sheikh Jawad; together, they adapt these original designs, derive oew ideas from them and often put together eotirely new designs, all of which cooform to an Orieotal character.

Mr. Saleibi was particularly enthusiastic about the immediate response he always gets from the society's managing board to any financial or other oeeds that may arise. He affirmed that the key to the factory's success is his direct access to the decision-makers in the society, thus eliminating the usual tedious, hureaucratic redtape that could have spelt disaster for the entire project at Al Mastabeh.

Recalling that he once ran out of money to pay the weavers their monthly salaries, he said he had cootacted the managing board and informed ooe of its members of the crisis, whereupon she immediately provided the oecessary sum out of her own purse until the money needed could be found.

The society is hoping to import small handlooms from Egypt to provide married village women who cannot leave their homes with the opportunity to work at home.

Home improvement.

As part of its overall development plan at Al Mastabeh, the Society for Rural Development, with the aid of the Caritas Welfare Society, has provided the villagers with building materials and sanitary appliances to install proper plumbing and modern bathrooms in their homes. The villagers received the building materials free of charge, but were required to install their own bathrooms and plumbing. The materials were giveo to them only after cesspools and necessary preparations for the installation of the sanitary appliances had been completed.

Also with the help of Caritas, the society provided the villagers



Three weavers work on each of the Mastabeh carpet factory's time hand looms.

with 10,000 olive and fruit trees, which have since been planted in the village orchards. The villagers were also provided with 4,000 fowl of improved poultry breeds. and with oew varieties of goats.

The Jordanian Society for Rural

Development has introduced into Jordan a new form of rural social work, adapted from the successful precedent observed in Egypt. Several girls from various Jordanian villages were sent to Egypt in 1976 oo a six-month training course in social work. When they returned as full-fledged social workers, they were placed in their own villages. Their thorough. knowledge of their own environments, and the trust they were able to inspire in their fellow citi-zens; enabled them to achieve great success in dealing effectively with the social problems of their villages. The project has been so successful that it has been adopted by the Ministry of Social

The society depends for its major source of income oo one of its best known, most successful enterprises: the celebrated fashion shows it has o garments exhibited during these fashioo shows -- adaptations of

PRAYER TIMES

Development.

historical and contemporary danian dress -- are designed a sively for the society by Basem Al Sheikh Jawad.

The first of these shows place in Amman in May 1 under the patronage of Majesties King Hussein Queen Noor. It was a buge cess, and brought in JD 12, Since then, the society has sented two fashion shows in at the invitation of the Iraqi. ernment, as well as two show the United States in May 19:

Fashion shows are also or ised in Amman for the bend visiting delegations, and de various Arab and internati conferences. The society cha the Jordanian host organisation standard fee of JD 1,000 for such display.
The society also received

annual allocation of JD 2. from the Ministry of So Development.

With its success at Al Maste village solidly behind it, the danian Society for Ri Development hopes to conv the Ministry of Social Devel ment to he ishment of similar project other Jordanian villages...

ESDAILYGL

JORDAN TELEVISION CHANNEL 3 Fire House . Local Programme 7:25 Special Programme on International Literarcy Day News in Arabic 8:00 .. Arabic series News in Arabic 11:10 Bestseller (continues) CHANNEL 6 French Program: News in French News in Hebrew News in Arabic Сошефу . Switch News in English **RADIO JORDAN** 855 KHz AM & 99-MHz Morning Show News Bulletin 7:30 Morning Show News Hea .. Pop Session 10:30 11:00 News Headlines 12:03 . Pop Session News Summary . Pop Session 13:03 News Bulletin Instrumentals 14:10 Special Feature 14:30 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites Over a Cup of Tea 17:30 Pop Session

vas Summarv

Top Twenty

Top Twenty
... Tews Pesk

	04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade.
	04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflec-
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	News: Reflections 08:15 Europa
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	Sports International 12:00 Radio
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	Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40
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	Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up
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	23:15 Classical Record Review
•	23:30 Meridian

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ERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wed-
nesday at the Grand Palace Hniel,
1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings
every first and third Wednesday at
the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30
p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every
Thursday at the Intercontinental
Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meet-
ings every Wednesday at the Holi-
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MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
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Roman Theatre, Amman. Open-
ng hours: 9.00 a.m 5 p.m. Year-
ound. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum
100 to 150 year old items such as
costumes. weapons, - musical

instruments, etc. Opening hours:
9.00 a.m 5.00 p.m. closed Tues-
lays. Tel. 37169
ordan Archaeological Museum:
Has an excellent collection of the
antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al
Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

Islamic a of paintings by 19th Century orien talist artists. Muntazah, Jabai Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel.

00 a.m 5.00 p.m. (Fri- l official holidays 10.00 10 p.m.). Closed on Tues-	Isha 7:1
ational Gallery: Contains on of paintings, ceramics, prince by contemporary artists from most of the countries and a collection	LOCAL EXCHANGI

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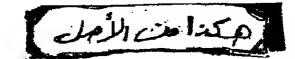
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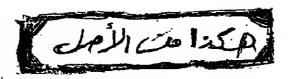
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ight prospects for new art season

By Meg Abu Hamdan Special to the Jordan Times

MAN, Sept. 7 - With the work of everyfrom established artists to raw beginners ing their debut, in all the media from r-colours to pen and ink, the latest exhibof portraits and landscapes at the Jor-Artists' Association this week makes a varied and interesting show.

vas. And perhaps this is how Abu

Mohammad Issa and Ibrahim

common, except that they are

both committed to their art and to

their own styles, in which they are

both slowly developing. Abu Rubb's piece is the more subtly

abstract -- the writhing,

intertwined figures are still there.

but hidden in the whole general

organic form. More obvious are

the rapid swirling brush strokes of

paint - usually thick and glis-

tening, in the palest of greys and

whites, which give movement and

dynamism as they crash and coil

The work of Issa, heavily influ-

enced by Dali and the surrealists -

his latest piece is a versioo of the

former's "Couple with clouds in

their beads' - still survives

because of the lightness and clarity

of his colours and forms. The lat-

ter he has managed quite suc-

cessfully to transform into wood

which twists and turns in dimin-

Finally, a word about the two

small sketches of Damascus by

Nemat Naser, which would have

looked better properly mounted behind glass. They are both good

attempts, but they occided more

evidence of life (such as, perhaps,

rubbish and open doors) rather

than life itself - the women and

the horse spoil both the com-

quantity of the poor pieces that

always find their way into such

exhibitions will, one hopes he

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Prince Ra'd visits blindness society

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prioce Ra'd Ibn

Zaid, the honourary chairman of the friendship society for the blind, accompanied by Mr. Dirar Al Ghanim, the chairman of the

Board of Directors of the Arab Life Insurance Company, this

afternoon visited the society's premises, where they were briefed

on the society's role and its services to the blind in academic and

vocational education as well as its social services to the hlind such

as continued housing and social care after they complete their academic or vocational training and secure jobs. Mr. Ghanim

presented JD 2,000 life insurance policies to 150 members of the

Labour education seminar ends

IRBID, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The fourth labour education seminar

this year concluded at the Labour Education Institute in Irbid

today. Twenty-five participants took part in the 10-day seminar,

from various labour institutions in Irbid Governorate During the

seminar, they received lectures on labour legislation, safety and

social security, as well as the development of the labour move-

Seminar on safety belts planned

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) - A symposium on the importance of auto safety belts to curb the danger of injury in road accidents will

be held at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Nov. 22. Dr. Ruhi

Al Sharif, the director of the centre of the RSS' Building Materials

Research Centre, said that the symposium, which will be held in

cooperation between the centre and the Jordanian society for the

prevention of road accidents, will discuss means of curbing the dangers of road accidents, most importantly the use of safety

belts. Mr. Sharif said that the participants in the symposium will

draw up a working paper on the gradual introduction of safety belts and the imposition of fines for those not installing them.

During the symposium, documentary films will be exhibited show-

Marketing seminar planned

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The Jordan Institute of Administ-

ration will organise a seminar oo market planning and man-

agement at the institute's headquarters, beginning on Sept. 29.

The aims of the 10-day seminar are to explain the philosophy and

tasks of marketing management, and to draw up policies and make decisions on the marketing process, as well as to conduct

marketing studies and research into markets and commodities.

ing the benefit of safety helts.

drastically reduced.

There are many more paintings;

position and the atmosphere.

into ooe another.

ishing circles.

ariety and size are partly mately serve only to distract from the powerful bottom left-hand corner of the painting. Here the lyamulion of newly subcm with a previous colmarvelously portrayed young landscapes and waterman's face, hazily emerging from The latter were oever hehind the symbolic grafittistrewn 'no-entry' sign, works so own show (intended iust before Ramadan) well that one almost fails to k of support – a probobserve the rest of the huge can-Alola should have left the painting with 40-odd of Jordan's It is an the waiting fires of hell, the dream of reunion are perhaps both tic start to the new seaunnecessary and rather overch promises to be more ad alive even than last an Amman played host to more exhibitions every Abn Ruhb Al Najjar have little in

rtistic sector which, by its tation at this exhibition, to he more active in the tic year is that of Jordan's and established artists. a, unlike the hard-core they did not always con-, the group exhibitions at ciation. But this year. hham and Yaser Duweik th of whom we hope to exhibitions in the ocar have already submitted 3 of their work. two water-colours by

are particularly inters they show his developum the earlier - rather and unexciting -- to the stimulating, original and portrayals of traditional first small piece, painted sbows a girl in traditional rying a basket of fruit on d through the wooded ide. It is neat, carefully id painted; but carries no The 1981 version, howth its strong pencil lines etching and shading the vith the soft blues and ange washes that stop at point of unfinishedness; orms that evoke the slim indows of the traditional Mediterranean architec-

by many more artists; including mountains and the sea, some promising water-colours of spontaneity and from the students at the Uni-. It oozes confidence in versity of Jordan, and also some ties of tone and line. very poor pieces which ought not is that with these absweik has found a way to have been displayed. · If the rest of the season's exhib-- something many of artists are looking for itions are supported as well as or better than this one, then the

lead to original developthe traditional theme. mificant that it is Duweik achieved this, as his work s to exert great influence : younger generation of the most notable member h is the prolific Adnan who quotes Duweik and gh in the same breath as es of inspiratioo. Yehya's owever, seems to be related to that of his Salah Abu Sbindi. These its' angst-filled works are d in the display only by t relief afforded by two awn portraits by Anne

Determination

t just the fact that Shindi iya use the same medium and ink -- that leads to son; hut also the detail emphasis on certain n-revealing features. nakes the old man's wrinkin strong angular folds his fierce eyes, like the the hattathat fall beneath Yehya captures the same nation to hang on to life in culous drawing of a batony old man propped on with arm in sling, entitled death".

a's two other pieces are te forthright comments on stinian issue; their brutal, acks leave no room for noo or doubt as to their . The distortion of the figd the sombre depressive f the ink-shaded areas add is and atmosphere.

s not matter that Yehya's lacks subtlety, as the 1 of his imagery lies in its ideness; but the same cansaid for the work of Munir loia, whose good attempt cause it is overworked and phasised. There are too lues to the artist's message. only serve to confuse the Far better to have a subtle information and involve wer by stirring his imagi-There are too many points. rrest - all of which ulti-



Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin addresses the first scientific conference of Arab veterinarians at the University of Jordan on Monday (Petra photo)

Hungarian delegation discusses health

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (J.T.) - Jordanian and Hungarian health teams, led by Jordanian Under-Secretary of Health Rizq Al Rashdan and Hungarian Deputy Health Minister Lejos Guszt, met today at the Ministry of Health.

The two sides reviewed each country's health services and plans for the future. The meeting was attended by several Health Ministry officials and members of Dr. Guszt's delegation.

The Hungarian delegation also today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where its members were briefed on RSS projects which contribute to meeting the requirements of comprehensive development in Jordan, as well as services which the RSS renders to the public and private sectors.

The guest delegation also toured RSS sections, and got acquainted with the progress of work there. It heard a briefing on the nature of the RSS' technical work and consultative services, and specialised studies it is conducting.

The delegation's members expressed their admiration of the advanced technological standard of

Abu Odeh meets Japanese visitor



AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abn Odeh received at his office today Japanese Senator Yoshiko Ohtaka, who is enrrently visiting Jordan.

Mr. Abu Odeh briefed the Japanese guest on the aspects of the Palestine issue and the prerequisites for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the area, based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the legitimate

national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state oo their soil. He also affirmed Jordan's support of every effort to achieve a just peace in the area.

Mr. Abu Odeh expressed his appreciation of the stand of Japan, which is sympathetic with the cause of the Palestinian people. He also expressed the hope that Japan would take steps to advance its industrial relations with Jordan.

ECWA statistics confab hears ·Jordanian and Syrian papers

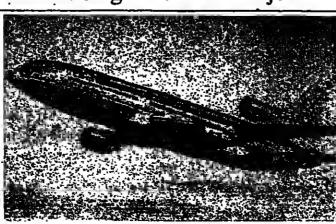
AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — A team of experts from the Economic Commission for Western Asia meeting at the Statistics Department in Amman today discussed Jordanian and Syrian working papers on foreign trade and industrial statistics.

The Jordanian working paper. discussed statistics related to customs operations and duties; the auditing of information and documents used; the conditions of Jordan's free zones, and problems obstructing the classification of foreign trade statistics as needed for purposes of development, planning and decision-making.

The working paper also included a detailed explanation of statistical work related to the preparation of foreign trade statistics. It also discussed the forms used in industrial survey operations and the classification of industrial activities, and statistical methods used by the department in this connection.

The Syrian working paper dis-cussed methods used in preparing foreign trade and industrial statistics in Syria, in terms of their contents and characteristics, methods of collection and publication and the criteria used. I contained several suggestions for practical improvement in these areas.

Alia to get 1st TriStar jet



AMMAN, Sept. 7 (J.T.) --- Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will take ownership of its first Lockheed TriStar jet between Sept. 10

The plane is reportedly now about ready for its change of title, and Alia board members are planning a trip to Los Angeles, California to take delivery and return on its maiden flight to Amman, on Sept. 27.

The plane and other TriStar Alia intends to purchase will be painted with Alia's oew logo and colours.

1st veterinary conference inaugurated at university

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — The cattle, to double their productivity first scientific conference of Arab of milk and meat. veterinarians began at the University of Jordan faculty of

agriculture today. Agriculture Minister Marwan
Dudin opened the conference, representing His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Mr. Dudin affirmed the significance of the role of veterinarians in developing the nation's resources and huilding the national economy. Their role, he said, is not restricted to the development of animal wealth, but goes far beyond this to the greater task of helping achieve the significant strategic goals of the nation by providing food security for the Arab World.

The secretary geoeral of the Federation of Arab Veterinarians, Dr. Najib Yassin, also spoke, and thanked Jordan for bosting the conference. He pointed out the economic significance of animal wealth, its importance for the national income and its role in commerce, iodustry and other areas of investment.

Dr. Yassin affirmed the significance of scientific efforts and expanded research to preserve and develop animal wealth, both in quantity and in quality, in order to raise the standard of living of the Arab eitizeo. He also thanked the Jordanian and Iraqi governments for their material and moral support of the federation.

Pharmaceutical and agricultural companies in Jordan, and the agents of foreign companies, have organised a special exhibition at the agriculture faculty oo the occasion of the cooference. Included are samples of the products of these companies, local and imported. The companies are also screening films on their products. The exhibition will cootinue throughout the period of the coofereoce.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Yarmouk University is planoing to open a veterinary school in 1985. A paper on the teaching of veterinary medicine at universities throughout the Arab World will be discussed at the university tomorrow.

The conference began its work immediately after the opening sessioo, with a discussion of several working papers submitted by its participants. The spokesman for the con-

ference, Dr. Abdul Fattah Al Keilani, said that 13 working papers were submitted to the conference in its morning and afternoon sessions. Two groups of experts discussed the papers in separate meetings, he said.

A paper presented by a West Bank delegation dealt with developing animal wealth and veterinary services in the Arah countries. The paper proposed the improvement of the production of

Another paper, submitted by the delegation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organ-isation (FAO), dealt with the role of veterinary medicine in overall health. It also explained certain problems facing the Arah and Muslim worlds, particularly the problem of the cattle slaughtered every year during the pilgrimage season. The paper urged a search for a practical way to benefit from and preserve this meat. It also called for a set of international

specifications for the slaughtering of cattle and the preservation of the meat according to Islamic

Dr. Keilani said other working papers concentrated on veterinary medicines, particularly the extraction of certain medicines from natural herbs.

An expanded discussion took place oo the working papers, particularly on the question of the processing of medicines, the distribution of pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World and the raw materials fit for the production of medicines.

UNCTAD team, CAEU aide discuss seminar idea

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) - Official talks began today between a. delegation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), under UNCTAD commercial section head Mr. Sa id Jawahiriyah, and a team from the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), uoder CAEU Assistant Secretary General Mohammad Al Sharif.

The two sides discussed the requirements for a seminar of specialists from Arab CAEU member countries on the experiences in economic integration of 1980.

regional blocs such as the European Common Market Comecon and the economic group of Latin America.

At the end of the meeting, at CAEU headquarters here, CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri received the UNCTAD delegation. He reviewed with them efforts made by the CAEU in working for join Arab economic action, as well as the achievements accomplished by the CAEU, and practical scopes of cooperation with UNCTAD within the framework of an agreement coneluded between the two in March

Jordanian firms invited to participate in Leipzig engineering industries fair

AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — A spokesmao for the Ammao Chamber of Industry has said that the chamber has received an invitatioo to participate io ao eogineering industries fair in ipzig, East Germany, which will be held in the autumn of 1982.

·The chamber has issued a circular inviting, participation, and distributed it to the owners of inal and commercial estable ishments in Jordan. The spokesman said that the East German engineering associatioo will organise the fair to study means of raising the level of economic pro-

ductivity of eogineering iodus-

Talhouni sees fair AMMAN, Sept. 7 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of

Parliameot Bahjat Al Talhouoi, several senators, ministers and high-ranking officials of the public and private sectors today visited the Iraqi-products fair at the Pro-Tessional Associations Com

Mr. Talbouni and the Jordanian officials praised the heroic stand of Iraq in defence of the Arab Nation in the face of the Iranian onslaught.

Salma Kettaneh Ellen Kettaneh Khouri

thank you for sharing their sorrow with them.

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in the Jordan Times

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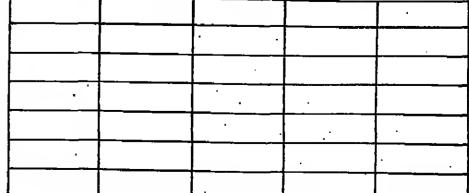
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A sad fact

ONE OF the more mysterious aspects of American policy in the Middle East is the commitment made by Henry Kissinger to Israel several years ago to the effect that the United States would never negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until the PLO had recognised Israel's "right" to exist. Since that commitment was made, the government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has taken an increasingly adamant position against ever talking with the PLO. This raises an important question that we feel our friends in the United States should discuss openly and honestly: does not the unqualified Israeli position against ever holding any talks with the PLO nullify the qualified American position of talking with the PLO only after it recognises Israel's right to exist? Aren't the Americans being more holy than the

The more interesting point that underlies this is related to how American foreign policy is formulated. Is America concerned for the security and existence of Israel as one nation among many others in the Middle East? If so, then the PLO can be seen as having already met the conditions for a dialogue with the United States. But we do not think this is really the case. The United States, in this instance, is in the awkward position of revealing that its foreign policy is dictated by the stranglehold of special interest groups with intense powers of political blackmail within the arena of domestic American politics. The Israeli refusal ever to talk with the PLO should nullify the American commitment regarding such talks with the PLO. The fact that the American commitment is still offered as a cornerstone of American policy in the Middle East is a sad fact.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Confident our cause is just

AL RA'I: Day after day, the world is becoming more convinced that the Palestine issue is the crux of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and that the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, foremost their right to establish their independent state, is the real key to the settlement of the dispute.

The statement issued yesterday by several French personalities as well as the statements made by the Austrian Chancellor Brupo Kreisky are a significant response to the collective Arab efforts aimed at persuading the world's public that Arab demands are fair and that the path the Arabs are seeking to reach the comprehensive and just settlement is a sound path.

The statement issued by the French personalities and the one by the Austrian chancellor are strong, and they give clear signs of the role being played by the United States in obstruction the peace efforts in the area and the role which the European group should play to break the monopoly which Washington is trying to impose on these efforts.

Israel could not have acted as a super power, as the statement of the French personalities said, had it not been for the absolute material and moral support which Washington is rendering to the Zionist entity. This support has made the United States lose the conflidence of the Arabs and has obstructed Arab friendship of the United States. Chancellor Kreisky has also affirmed that the only way for a just and comprehensive settlement is the guaranteeing of the . Araba full rights and putting a final end to the policy of Zionist arrogance and aggression which is undermioing the fouo-

dations of peace in the area and pushing it towards a catastrophe. While we welcome the contents of the French statement and that of the Austrian Chancellor, we are certain that the confidence nf this nation in the fairness of its cause will enable it to attract more friends, and that this trend will grow even stronger because it is the only way which could lead the area into peace.

Egypt: Where to?

AL DUSTOUR: The large-scale campaigns of arrest being waged in Egypt these days are much more than a mere reaction to the sectarian sedition in Egypt last June.

There are questions being asked about the real reasons which led President Anwar Sadat to take this step.

Despite tho talk about the restoration of democracy in Egypt, the political line which President Sadat followed on the local; Arab and international levels has caused a sweeping wave of indignation. The Camp David agreements came to blow up the bridges which the Egyptian president tried to construct with his people. Islamic groups are the groups which most oppose Sadat's policy towards Israel and the United States. The generation which grew up under President Nasser's pan-Arab line is also opposing Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab fold. America's promises of prosperity have proven to be an illusion. Thus the Egyptian regime found itself in the past compelled to say "no" in the autonomy negotiations and to freeze these talks without being able to return to the Arab ranks and without being able to over-

come the aggravated political and economic crisis in Egypt. However, Sadat met with Begin again and gave new concessions vis-a-vis the resumption of the autonomy talks. He also reaffirmed to the Israelis his previous pledges about the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel. Sadat knows that these steps are provocative to the Egyptian people and to the Arab and Muslim Worlds. Consequently, before the Egyptian opposition could form a national front opposing the treaty with Israel, and before this new front could commit any violation of the law, those involved in the Camp David process had to deal this painful blow to Egypt's national leaders by arresting well over 1,500 politicians, journalists, trade unionists and intellectuals, and by suspending eight opposition newspapers.

Sadat attributed all this to the sectarian sedition, while it has become evideot that Egypt has entered a new phase of official violence and terror. But what will the results be? Only the Egyptiao people know the answer.

POLITICAL HORIZON

Factors affecting U.S. foreign policy and the Middle East By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

In my last two articles on U.S. foreign policy! I focussed on some aspects of its background while in the second of those two articles I conceotrated oo identifying American interests on the global as well as the Middle East regional levels. It is now pertinent to attempt to identify some factors whose m-put plays a role in the shapmg of the complex process of forming U.S. policy.

The process is as complex and difficult to comprehend as is the American federal government's structure itself. U.S. foreign policy is the more difficult since it is not made by one man or even one institution, not even the U.S. president himself, but by a multiplicity of institutions, individuals. groups, the media and pressure groups each inserting a certain amount of input. The president may issue a statement in one form while a member, or members, of Congress may see fit to alter it, or elaborate on it, and often they may eveo completely contradict it. The State Department may have its own interpretation of what was said by the executive or the legislative branches of government. The National Security Council, the Pentagoo and other executive departments also participate, one way or the other.

depending on the issue as well as the circumstances surrounding it.

The personality of the president, his party affiliation as well as a host of other connections, have a tremeodous bearing on U.S. policy formation

The president and Con-

gressmen, as well as functionaries of the State Department, take account of two basic factors. First, the mood of the country, which reflects itself in the mandate giveo to the administration at election time. The second is represented by the fact that all the actors are also very responsive to the pressure applied on the White House, Congress or the State Department. It is here that the misunderstanding, or rather in comprehension, reaches its highest levels and this is especially true when considering the affairs of the Middle East: and, in particular, the Palestine problem.

Privately. most, if not all American politicians, statesman and functionaries of U.S. foreign policy admit they understand well, perhaps even too well, the legitimate rights of the Arabs and appreciate their point of view. Publicly. however, they act as if they

have never had a ootioo wbatsoever about what the Jordanians, Palestinians or Arabs are talking about. And it is thus that the stream of Congressmen. State Department officials or very high level vis-

sonalities.

itors continue to flow into the area on "fact-finding" aod assessment missions. Any, or all of these delegations privately admit they can see that there is injustice done to the Arab side. Also amazing to the Arabs is the understanding and appreciation shown by retired or out-of-office American per-

How is it, the Arabs ask, that such a state of affairs is allowed to continue from year to year, indeed from one administration to the next? The Arabs can and do appreciate that the L.S. is an open and free society-a society where decisions are reached not by the will of one man but after careful study, scrutiny and diverse input. Yet how is it that the support for tsrael stays so firm. so unchangeable and, in fact, seems to continue to increase with time in depth, scope and intensity? Why is it that the U.S. has to explain itself and to defend its actions in its relations with even Saudi Arabia? How did Israel become the bedrock of American interests

in the Middle East, often, to

the exclusion of some couotries who have, over the years, maiotained in spite of very great odds friendly relations with Americal? Why is it that maintaining relations with Israel has become a strategic interest wheo the whole Arab World, iodeed the Islamic World, is not viewed as such?

Questions like these need

answers that can show some appreciation of the level of thinking current in the Arab World. The moderates as well as the so-called radical Arab regimes have shown their willingness, time and again, to cooperate in reaching an amicable and honourable solution, or solutions, to the problems of the area. Radicals and moderates alike have come to grips with the vulnerability of the successive administrations to pressures applied by the Zionist lobby in the United States -- a vulnerability that seems to increase with the passage of time--but they cannot understand why such a state of affairs is allowed to continue. lnasmuch as the Arabs themselves are at fault in being so disorganised and directionless. the U.S. is at fault in allowing itself to be so strongly guided by the Zionist lobby, and in contradiction with its very vital interests.

Hassan of Morocco - geoerally described to the U.S. as a good

friend of America and the West, as

iodeed he is. Since that time, on

July 19th to be exact, King Hassan

Sheikh Zayed. Diplomatic circles

inform me that moves are now

well afoot to bring about a recon-

Arabia. This latter event would

certainly have the full support of

Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi,

Sheikh Kalifa of Qatar and the

other Gulf states. Also vitally

interested in this healing process is

the government of Kuwair with its

high range of diplomatic skills.

Already, to emphasise the

mutuality of interests in the Arab

area, Qadhafi has pledged his

support for the new Gulf Co-

nperation Couocil under its

secretary-geoeral, the able

Kuwaiti, my old friend, Mr.

Abdulla Bishara, a pledge he reit-

presents to the one currently pre-

sented by the majority of the

Arab countries is played down.

and repair broken bridges with the

West. According to JANA, the

Libyan news agency, the country

has been anticipating invasion. It

faces many international pres-

sures. And according to the

Libyans themselves they do not

now want to be irretrievably

dependent or linked with one

super-power, the Soviet Uoion.

Can Mr. Reagan, Mr. Alex-

ander Haig or indeed Lord Car-

ringtoo remain unaware for loog

of the significance of Libya's move

towards friendship with a country

classed as an American ally --

Morocco? Or of changes which

have taken place relating to the

Libvans and Chad? Can they be

unaware of the rapprochement

which has recently taken place

between a number of Arab states-

following the Israeli raid on Iraq

and the Israeli escalation of the

Lebánese war? Can they, most

importantly of all, be unaware of

the advantage to the United

States, Britain and the EEC of a

common froot with the Arabs over

Many of my Arab amoassador

What a different scenario this

erated in Tripoli.

has sent an envoy for talks with

While the tempo of West German political life L. slackened off for the summer break, Hans Die rich Genscher, the country's foreign minister and leader of the minority party in the coalition Gov ernment, has been keeping a high profile.



Genscher's high wire act

By Jonathan Carr

BONN: In the West German political arena, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher is elearly the star acrobat. Balanced on a wobbly high wire, he can carry on several different activities simultaneously with a speed which deceives the eye and holds the audience cothralled. For a corpulent 54-year-old with a history of poor health, this is no mean achievement.

Rarely have Herr Genscher's abilities been better displayed than during last month (August) - a time when most politicians are usually on holiday and Bonn goes to

As foreign minister, Herr Genscher has constantly captured the limelight, whether preparing for the North-South conference in Mexico this autumn or talking with his U.S. counterpart on defence or his Polish colleague oo credit or with the Greeks about the European community,

He eveo found time to issue a new call for a European union, urging the creation of a oew EEC council for security affairs and saying that the Bonn cabinet would shortly be devoting a special session to

Many Germans must have gained the impression from all this that Herr Genscher was acting as a kind of ooe-man government...

True, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave the occasional cautious interview from his lake-side home in Schleswig Holstein. The finance minister, Herr Hans Matthoefer, was known to be working on plans for more budgetary savings. but was saying little about them. And the economics minister, Couot Otto Lambsdorff, was on a working visit to. the Far East. .

But the publicity gained jointly by all three far from equalled that won by the foreign minister on his own.

It would be absurd to suggest The idea that the Arab World is that Herr Genscher was runslipping steadily into the Soviet oing West German foreign polorbit is one that is of course beavicy simply for personal publily promoted by the Israeli lobby icity purposes. But there is no in the United States. The fact that doubt that these activities gave Islam is totally opposed to Marxist him the best possible back-Communism is ignored. The fact cloth against which to launch a of any mutuality of interests betmajor domestic political initiaween the United States and the tive, in his capacity as chairman of the Liberal Free Democrats The truth is of course that in the (FDP) - the junior partner in case of Libya, Qadhafi's govthe Bonn coalition with Herr ernment is signalling its desire to Schmidt's Social Democrats "re-balance" its foreign relations

(SPD). In a remarkable statement issued as a letter to high FDP officials -- an excellent way to gain wide publicity in Bonn without appearing to be seeking it) Herr Genscher said he felt the country faced a challenge similar to that of the reconstruction after World War II.

He fitmly rejected an SPD idea that a supplementary tax be imposed for a limited period to help cut government borrowing, but he also stressed that much more was at stake than that issue alone.

The fundamental question. he said, was whether the market economy could be preserved competition be allowed to flourish and investment boosted to create more jobs. This could only be achieved by less state influence ond expenditure, said Herr Genscher, and not by an increase in revenue.

For many, the foreign minis-ter seemed to be calling into question the FDP's alliance with the SDP - which was born in 1969 and has existed under the Schmidt-Genscher leadership since 1974.

He was unitaterally ruling out the supplementary tax, even before the cabinet sessionon September 2 and 3 during which final budget issues are to be thrashed out. And he raised the question of whether unemployment pay should be cut - a measure over which many Social Democrats say they

would prefer to go into opp Has Herr Genscher be preparing the ground for switch of allegiance -- as from the SPD and in favour the opposition Christi

Democrats (CD(I)? There was little in H Genscher's letter which t CDU could not support w enthusiasm. The CDU is a close to Herr Genscher defence matters. And a reco opinioo poll (leaked by t FDP) indicated that H Genscher might now be able make a switch without alien ng so many leftist-inclin FDP voters as to threaten serv existence of his own pan

Cumulatively, all this see to point in favour of a but But Herr Genscher is not of a political tactician of a v bigh order. He is a caute man who would certainly risk his future oo the shaky dence of one opinion poll. In general elections

October, the FDP gained I per cent of the national vot well above the crucial may of 5 per cent which is minimum oceded in W Germany to permit liamentary representation, l part of that FDP support ca from middle-of-the-mad w ers who might well have so ported the CDU had it been for the latters candida for the chancellorship. right-leaning and abras

Herr Franz Josef Strauss. Herr Strauss had his chan to win the top government office -- and failed; H Genscher now faces the dang that some of that support the FDP last October may fi to the CDU under its moder leader, and probably its a chancellorship candidate.

Helmut Kohl. There are four key p vincial elections next ye Somehow, Herr Gensch must retain the backing those potential drifters, wit out necessarily risking a swit away from the SPD. How c he do it? One promising ploy to pursue just the kind

strategy he is now following This is Herr Genscher's re high wire act - and of cour there is always the danger th he (and the FDP) will fall off. also brings with it problems political identity.

One newspaper hi described Herr Genscher "the spider at the ceotre of t web." Another has just observed that "he can be ide tified with neither the ne wing nor the left wing of t FDP. The party's you movement once caunous remarked that Herr Gensel "is personally disposed to domestic reform course with tactical reservations." sum, Herr Genscher is or present, but his personality a beliefs remain hard to defin Hence the oft-repeat

charge that Herr Genscher simply a "brilliant opp tunist." This is probably units His childhood in what is it East Germany - he stud law and economics in he Halle and Leipzig - has gu him a special interest in int German relations and a p sionate loathing of tot itarianism.

. He has also had tuberculo - and by putting him in h pitals for more than three yes it seems to have given him almost incredible appelite I work, us though he is make up for lost time.

Having a punctille lawyer's mind, it is approprie that he has chosen a small pai where tectical agility is not i the key to a few more centage points of support to survival itself. "I can't st like Genscher," said a selli diplomat in Bona the of day, "but you have to sou him. He will probably still around wheo most of t others in this government he gone."...

-- Financipi Times news fed

By Claud Morris,

Arabs and the Afghan connection

events, bave been taking place in the Arab World. Their possible pletely off the cuff, his normal significance has however beeo' style. The more subtle private largely ignored by Western media. reason was that Qadhafi did not Following a call by the Libyan want the Russians to have the

ambassador to the Uoited Arab opportunity to censor his state-Emirates oo Sheikh Zayed in Abu meot ahead of time. Dhabi oo May 24th, Zaved himself flew to the Libyan capital form meetings on July 1st. He was accompanied by his chief adviser, Mr. Ahmed Al Suwaidi, together with Mr. Rashid Abdulla his minister of state for foreign affairs. The trio stayed at Bait Al Diyafa, the guest house for visiting heads of state oo the Tripoli sea Among topics discussed with

Col. Qadhafi during this visit was the harmonising of relationships, not only between the Arab countries, but between the Arabs and the West.

AN INTERESTING sequence of

Britain and the West certainly. bave few better yet more independent-minded friends in the Arab World than Sbeikh Zayed. As to his attitude to the United States, I was in Abu Dhabi at the close of the Gulf Cooperation Council meeting wheo Zayed declared: "What we want from the United States as a matter of principle, ia not that she should side with the Arabs but that she should be even-handed; even if this even-handedoess hurts us a bit. What we want is justice because this is in the interests of the world as a whole and in the interests of the United States

During the Tripoli talks between Zayed and Qadhafi this topic of U.S. interests in the Arab area was oaturally of importance. Allied to this, however, was the matter of Gulf security, together with Qadhafi's support for the new Gulf Co-operatioo Council. Oo the agenda were Arab security and border problems - subjects. which must include Arab relations with Russia, including of course' the cootroversial issue of

Afghanistan. It is to this issue of Afghanistan, the Arabs and the Soviet Uoion that I feel we might currently and with profit direct a little attention.

Earlier this year, for example, Col. Qadhafi visited the Soviet Uoion. Before flying out of Tripoli he gave a significant interview for the leading Japanese daily," Asahi. Shinbum". In this interview he made what were subsequently described in Japan as a number of anti-Soviet statements.

From the U.S. press reports on Qadhafi's trip, one would suppose that this was a rapturous visit to the Kremin by an Arab leader who was about to concede everything that Mr. Leonid Brezhnev desired. The reality was somewhat different. Landing a enroute in Sofia, Qadhafi was remarkably cool to his Eastern bloc hosts. On reaching Moscow he surprised Mr. Brezhnev by preferring to go alone to a mosque to pray rather than paying a ritual visit to Leoin's tomb. He refused to hand over to Tass news agency an advance of a speech he was to make at a Kremlm dinner. His public reason was that he preferred to speak com-

When he rose to his feet he gave a speech which would have delighted the heart of Lord Carringtoo, President Reagan or even Mr. Alexander Haig. To the embarrassmeot of an appalled Leouid Brezhnev and a stolidfaced Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign mioister, he flayed Mr. Brezhoev's policy in Afghanistan. No other recent visitor from abroad has had the tem-

erity to speak in these terms. In fact of course, Col. Qadhafi. was pronouncing - in his own iodividualistic, way -- the commonly held views of many Muslim Arab states.

You would suppose that such a speech would receive widespread world coverage. Not so.

First of all, there was a virtual blackout inside Russia. Every single word of Oadhafi's deounciatioo of Soviet policy was deleted by Tass. Even before he had stopped speaking Mikhail A Suslov, chief strategist of the politburo, had signalled the ceosors. Next morning, an infuriated Oadhafi ordered his own news agency, JANA, to see that the text of his remarks were distributed

throughout their network. Qudhafi told Brezhnev and the startled leaders: "Afghaoistan'siodependeoce and neutrality. should be restored and foreign intervection in her affairs should be brought to an end. Other details of the Gulf's ocutrality and its shift from the world's power struggle should also be discussed."

Yet the Western media currently portrays Libya as being over-influenced by Soviet policies. The truth is that however much Western opinion is itself swayed by the anti-Libyan sentimeot which has gained ground over the past eighteen months, certainly in the U.S., the actual facts of Soviet influence on Libya would appear to differ somewhat from many stories in the Western

For example, oo Qadhafi's return from Moscow, Al Jamahiriya newspaper io Tripoli, ran a full page article, written in satirical style. The article advised its Libyan readers, if they wanted to see Moscow, to restraio the urge to pay an actual visit." Better to read about it or go to the movies", said the paper. "You either have to stay in your hotel all day or if you want anything, stand in a queue". Describing Moscow food the writer of the article, a press member of the delegation. said he could find nothing to eat except "chicken in the morning, chicken in the afternoon and chicken at oight." The Muscovites were described as gloomy and unsmiling.

This is hardly the type of article one would expect to see in a leading publication of a country which U.S. columnists are still currently describiog as "a ferveot ally and ageot" of Soviet policies.

Since his visit to Moscow let us standing and common interest. This means, perhaps, that as a start we should look not solely at ... ciliation between Libya and Saudi the areas of disagreement, but at areas where Arab foreign policy is as a whole, allied to, and in har-moov with Western foreign policy.

There is oo doubt that Israel with its powerful lobby, will oppose measures which bring stability to the Gulf, to Afghanistan or to Iraq and Iran, just as it opposes stability in the Lebanon and stire up a devil's brew at every opportunity. For Israel fears that stability in any part of the Arah World will heighten the day when Palestinian peace with justice becomes unavoidable.

Sometime in the very oear future, however, President Reagan and his team will have to decide whether they gn for peace in the area by taking steps of conciliation with potential Arab allies who agree with them on a number of key issues, or whether they will follow the negative policies of blackening the Arab name and dividing the Arab World, so

beloved by Mr. Begin. One must admit of course that more than a small degree of fence mending will be in order before better relationships are achieved between the Arabs and the U.S.A. But there are many who take the view that this fence meoding is not only possible, but that President Reagan is the kind of man who will io the end aid and abet a new Arab American uoderstanding and not

hinder it.
t think that parts of the Arab World could also make a mistake in understanding or eveo at this juncture over-criticising Reagan. despite the natural agony felt in Arab circles regarding U.S. attitudes to the Israeli actions io the tabaron. You lose what you condemn. You cannot attract what you criticise. Reagan is a man who in the long run will listen to all sides - including the friendly Council of Britain's Carrington. And I believe that most Arabs, hungry for fresh hope and a break-through in a situation which has been near impossible for many years, would today support an even-handed and just Reagao initiative, even if in the words of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nayhan "his even-handedoess hurts

us a bit". Last week I came across a quotation in a book by Ronald Higgins, a former British Middle East diplomat. This apt quotation said: I would rather have blood on my hands than water, like Pilate". Those in the West who take less than an even-handed stand on current aspects of the Middle East crisis must forgive the Arabs if they feel that their Western and particularly U.S. friends sometimes emulate Pilate. It is time for President Reagan to re-evaluate his country's position.

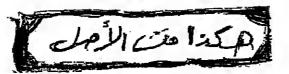
also remember what else has happened. Col. Qadhafi has made a suddeo rapprochment with Kiog

friends in Loodoo wring their hands in despair and say that if the United States had a more pragmatic foreign policy, one not dominated by personalities and the long-lasting "hang up" regarding Israel's inferests, she mightnow begio at least to forge a policy of "commoo cause" with the Arab states. First of all, this might be in the areas of common uoder-

Afghanistan?

Claud Morris is editor, Voice of the

مكذا من الأمل



Jordan's economy: 1980 and beyond

DITOR'S NOTE: The following is part one of a tur-part series embodying major excerpts of a oyal Scientific Society (RSS) report on Jordan's conomy. The report presents (today and tomorrow) review of the basic sectors of the country's conomy. The analysis includes a survey of the nportant sectors in the economy and focusses on the ey indicators in these sectors, to reflect the changes 1 the economy during the past year. The sectoral nalysis concludes with an assessment of the whole conomy, outlining the concerns and suggesting ossible remedies. The authors, Dr. Bassam A. aket and Dr. Bassam J. Asfour, of the RSS conomics department, also present (in Part III, to ppear on Thursday), a brief evaluation of the couny's first five-year plan and a summary (Part IV on aturday) of objectives of the second.

Vational income

IURES RELEASED by the partment of Statistics reveal · Gross Domestic Product at. or cost rose by 21 per cent dur-1980 to reach JD 762.4 mil-, compared to a growth rate of per cent in 1979 and 25 per m 1978. G.N.P. rose by a lar rate of 21.8 per cent in 0, compared to 17.6 per cent 979. In real terms, we have a vth rate of 9-10 per cent in P. during 1980.

ll sectors experienced high th rates. Agricultural value ed rose fastest by a high 34.2 cent which was mainly due to ncrease in production of field s following favourable her conditions. Value added e construction sector rose by er cent, compared to 72 per in 1979, whilst mining and rying rose by the slightly r rate of 24.7 per cent. The est growth rate was registered

for the financial services sector; this was 15 per cent only in 1980 compared to about 38 per cent in 1979. Consequently, the share of agriculture in G.D.P. rose by less than 1 per cent during 1980 to 7.7 per cent at mainly the expense of the financial services sector which saw its share falling by 0.7 per cent to 13.6 per cent. All the other sec-

tors kept their relative shares with

little variation. The biggest sector

remains the government (20.4 per

cent) followed by trade and commerce with 17.4 per cent and industry with 14.2 per cent. In sharp contrast to past experience, the private sector's and the government's final consumption expenditure rose by a relatively moderate rate of about 10.5 per cent during 1980, compared to a rate of 30 per cent in 1979. Whilst this may represent a slowdown of consumption expenditure, it was not reflected on G.N.P. growth

rates during 1980 and may do so in

The Department of Statistics figures also indicate the shares of profits and income from selfemployed persons and wages in G.D.P. These were slightly down by a fraction of a percentage point to 47.2 per cent and 37.3 per cent

Agricultural production

AFTER SEVERAL years of drought, one is glad to report a good change of fortunes in this sector. The improvement in production is almost completely due to weather conditions. The effect was greatly felt in grain farming and highland vegetation. Furthermore, the private sector is encouraged by the continuing expenditure on infrastructure by the government.

As a result, wheat production rose sevenfold to 0.13 million tons and barley production nearly ten-fold to 49,100 tons. However, if these figures are compared to those of 1974, the last year during which Jordan enjoyed bumper harvest, the results do not appear very favourable. The same line of reasoning follows for fruit production. Regarding vegetables, small expansion in production took place during 1980, and on comparison with 1974, all growth is wholly attributable to expansion pf activity in the Jordan Valley.

The general increase in production was not reflected upon export figures. As only vegetables and fruits are exportables, export earnings rose very modestly during the January-September of 1980; from JD 17.1 million to JD 18.3 million when compared to the same period of 1979.

Manufacturing and mining

FIGURES ISSUED by the Central Bank last December show that the index of industrial production rose by 23.5 per cent during 1980 compared to 18 per cent during 1979. The fastest growing was

pharmaceutical production, which exhibited an astounding 70 per cent increase in production in 1980 compared to 15 per cent only in 1979. The main reason for this dramatic increase was the starting of production by new units. The other main item showing greatest increase was the volume of phosphate mining which rose by 38.4 per cent in 1980 to 3.9 million tons compared to 2.8 million tons mined in 1979, a rather long overdue increase. Electricity generation also rose by over 20 per cent. Some industries suffered a decline in production -namely plastics and fodder. The former suffered a decline of 37 per cent in 1979 and was followed by a further 10 per cent in 1980. A reason for this fall could be the rise . in prices of naphta, the main meredient of plastic materials, following the large rises in oil prices experienced during the past three

Some problems remain in the industrial sector. The high price of land and the relative shortage of skilled personnel are two problems to mention. Bank credit seems to be made available to industry; figures indicate that total domestic credit to industry and mining was increased by about 20 per cent to reach JD 91.2 million at the end of 1980. The cost of credit is in the region of 8 per cent - 9 per cent evidently low by

Construction activity

current international standards.

THE NEW TAKE-OFF in construction activity started in 1979 by a 57.5 per cent increase in total area of permits issued and was followed by a near 20 per cent increase in 1980. The increase in total area during the past year was accompanied by a drop of 8 per cent in the number of permits indicating a rise in the average size. of each permit by 29.5 per cent to 364.2 square metres. The main

average size of a house is increasing, rather, the trend towards building apartment blocks is

The rise in total credit extended to this sector slowed down from over 50 per cent in 1979 to about 19.3 per cent during last year. This reflected the above-mentioned statement regarding activity and total area of permits. The sector's share of credit changed very little and stayed at slightly below 30 per cent. The continuing high liquidity enjoyed in the economy was the main reason for continued activity, helped by availability of relatively cheap labour from Egypt and other countries.

The cost of construction materials went up by 22.3 per cent during last year, compared to only 10 per cent in 1979.

Prices

AS AN INDICATION of the movement of prices in the country, we have three indices to use this year: the Department of Statistics Cost of Living Index rose by 11.1 per cent, the Central Bank Wholesale Price Index was up by 14.1 per cent and the Ministry of Supply's Retail Price Index of Principle Consumer Goods rose by about 12.5 per cent: Accordingly, a reasonable inflation rate could be in the region of 11-14 per cent.

The main items showing the biggest increases were fuels and construction materials. The former were up by about 86 per cent during the year. The effect of this is likely to be reflected in other sectors of the economy durmg 1981, as energy price rises are passed on to the consumers. Further, the rise in wage rates for the civil service are likely to be followed in the private sector. Lastly, the recent strength in the dollar exchange rate will be implication of this is not that the reflected in our open economy on

these pressures point to a higher rate of increase of prices than that experienced during 1980.

Government finance

THE RECORD RATES of growth of revenues and expenditures experienced during 1979 were not repeated during 1980. The Central Bank's bulletin for January 1981 shows that total revenues rose by 10.1 per cent almost exclusively due to a 21.2 per cent growth in domestic revenues. Similarly, total expenditures rose by a rather modest. 3.1 per cent during 1980 with capital expenditures falling slightly. The net result was a fall in the government domestic deficit from JD 64.4 million in 1979 to JD 35.6 million in 1980.

All .components of domestic revenues rose during 1980. Income tax collection rose by almost 19 per cent to JD 27.0 million compared to JD 22.7 million in 1979. Similarly, customs and excise tax collection rose by a more modest 12 per cent to JD 96.1 million. External grants rose by only 0.8 per cent. Foreign borrowing was 8.4 per cent up to JD 42.6 million.

The government, it seems, preferred to consolidate the expenditure increases experienced during 1979; as a result these rose by only 3.1 per cent in 1980. There were no substantial increases in pay for civil servants in 1980. Capital expenditures were maintained at 1979 levels in the final year of the 1976-80 plan. Special transfer payments were increased slightly. Food subsidies increased from JD 11.1 million in 1979 to JD 15.0 million in 1980, and fuel subsidies also increased by JD 2.5 million to JD 31.0 million in 1980.

As a result of the government's domestic deficit, internal public debt rose during 1980 by 31.5 per cent to a record JD 197.8 million.

was a relatively low JD 7.4 million. The most noticeable fact regarding the distribution of claims held against the government is the fall in the commercial banks' and the public's share and the rise of that of the Central Bank. While lending by the Central Bank and the commercial banks amount to printing money, more should be done to encourage the private institutions

and the general public to hold

government bills and bonds in an

effort to siphon off the excess

liquidity the country enjoys.

our inflation rate this year. All Interest on this outstanding debt. These claims should be as attractive as other available securities in the market; this is the only way in which government debt can be sold effectively and with success.

> The total outstanding external public debt rose by about a quarter to JD 382.4 million during 1980. The debt service ratio fell by four percentage points to 35.1 per cent during 1980. The above ratio was 23.2 per cent only in 1978, and it should be expected to fall if borrowing was maintained at the same absolute level, given the rising trend of exports

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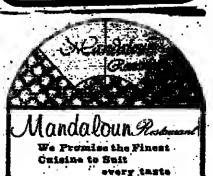
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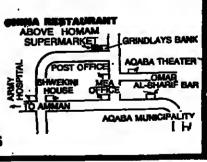
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ECONOMY

OPEC chief hopeful on oil prices pact

JAKARTA, Sept. 7 (R) — The President of OPEC, Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, says he believes a unified oil price, probably based on a compromise \$34 a barrel, will emerge from the organisation's next scheduled meeting in December.

He says the price "hawks" in OPEC - the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries -will eventually be forced to compromise by the glut on the world market despite the failure of emergency talks in Geneva to agree on a unified base price.

It is indeed unfortunate that at Geneva five of the 13 (OPECmembers) refused to agree to a unified price at \$34." be told

"Perhaps the market will be a better teacher ... at Abu Dhabi I am optimistic we will all agree to peg at 34." Asked if further Saudi Arabian production cuts would facilitate agreement, he replied: Yes, correct. That would certainly help the situation."

Dr. Subroto, Indonesia's energy minister, added: "What will bring the others to agree to the \$34 level is the difficulty they are facing maintaining their present price levels, particularly the African producers and also perhaps some of the Middle Eastern ones like

On August 20, Nigeria announced a four-dollar cut in its

and 24 per cent against the lira..

Although U.S. exporters began

to feel the pinch earlier this year,

the first big sign of trouble came

on August 5, when the Commerce

Department reported that exports

declined slightly in the second

cent to \$67.37 billion.

price of \$40 to remain in torce until the Abu Dhabi meeting. Nigeria, with Libya, Algeria. Venezuela and Iraq, refused at Geneva to drop its top rates closer to Saudi Arabia's \$32.

The Saudis refused to raise their price above \$34 and OPEC's hope of creating a narrower unified range to give all exporters a more-ot-less equal chance of selling in the present glut failed.

Saudi Arabia, the world's. biggest oil exporter, did agree to a production cutback.

But the OPEC president said the Saudi cut of one million barrels a day was not really meant to influence the market. It was just a gesture of goodwill.

"A cut of one million barrels a day is not meant to influence-the market. One million will not do much to reduce the over-supply glut existing between 1.5 and 2.2. million barrels," Dr. Subroto mid.

Asked about predictions of a worldwide increase in demand over the coming 12 months, he said everything hinged on what happened to the United States'

"Various moves like tax cuts and defence spending could act as pump primer to the U.S. economy, and if it develops better in the third and fourth quarters, then there is indeed a good possibility oil demand will pick up in 1982; maybe by the middle or end

Any turnaround in the world economic situation would have to come from the American economy, he said, and this would influence the European and Japanese economies and interests

He said the question of interest rates was vital because of their effect on policies on stocking crude oil.

"So far you (the industrialised world) have de-stocked quite substantially, particularly because of high interest rates and inventory charges, so if you want to keep a surplus above the normal surplus of around 600 million barrels then

in exports is more likely to make a

impact today - particularly at a time when U.S. GNP growth is

push up demand," Dr. Subroto

"If the American economy does not pick up and demand continues to be slak or even weakens, then of course people will have this socalled glut psychology and expect a lower price, and they will postpone buying until they get a lower

As far as Indonesia was concerned, "we will have no trouble at all agreeing to a unified price at \$34", he said.

Indonesia, which produces 1.6 million barrels a day, already sells at \$34 a barrel for marker crude, with a one dollar differential for high quality minas.

China's reserves up 62%

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — China's foreign exchange reserves sound to PEKING, Sept. / (K) — china a 62 per cent rise from \$2.361 billion at the end of June, a 62 per cent rise from \$2.361 billion at the end of March, according to the New China News Agency

Gold reserves of 12.8 million ounces (400) tonnes) were unchanged since March, NCNA said, quoting the official magazine Chinese

Foreign diplomats and bankers were at a loss to explain the leap in reserves but said no firm conclusions could be drawn until it was known how they were calculated.

China started issuing foreign reserve and gold figures in July for the first time since the communist takeover in 1949; and plans to the first time since the commercial of the International Monetary issue them quarterly. Membership of the International Monetary Fund, which China joined last year, requires the publication of fmancial information.

NCNA said total currency in circulation was 30.639 billion yuan (\$17 billion), compared with 32.562 billion yuan (\$18 billion) at the end of the first quarter of the year.

After denouncing such methods as capitalist for three decades, China has recently introduced policies aimed at reducing the money supply, rather like British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Strong dollar damages U.S. competitiveness

By David Lascelles

NEW YORK: While no-one expects the strength of the dollar to do the same damage that the strong pound did to Britain's much more foreign trade-orientated economy earlier this year, it is bound to affect America's international competitiveness, and hence its balance of trade. Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, has said he foresees "a rough trade climate for the months to come."

When the dollar hit its peak earlier this month, it had risen in value by more than 10 per cent against the currencies of major trading partners since March alone, according to the trade weighted average compiled by Morgan Guaranty, the New York bank. But the gain against selected trading partners was much higher than this.

In the past 12 months, the dollar has gained 30 per cent against the D-Mark, 10 per cent against the yen, 22 per cent against sterling

last year's deficit of \$36.4 billion as was once hoped. Instead, the gap could end up closer to \$40 billion.

The U.S. runs a surplus on its overall balance of payments thanks to the positive flow of invisibles. But some economists believe that even this could be in jeopardy if the dollar stays high. Chase Econometrics, the economic forecasting group, recently predicted that the U.S. could run up a \$13 billion deficit on goods and services by 1983.

The cause of the dollar's strength, of course, is the right monetary policy being pursued by the Federal Reserve Board, which has pushed U.S. interest rates up to record levels and set off a surge of speculative buying of the dollar. The appeal of President Reagan's dramatic economic programme has also played a role.

quarter, by 1.2 per cent to \$60.39 Although the Fed is aware of the impact of its policy on U.S. billion. The value of imports, on competitiveness and has exprethe other hand, rose by 2.5 per ssed some concern, the balance of The department blamed this trade is only a small consideration in 'the Fed's deliberations comreversal of a previously improving trend specifically on the dollar. pared to the mighty task of beating The U.S. is now unlikely to better inflation, its main goal.

It is unlikely to ease up just because some exporting industries are having a tougher time selling

abroad, Indeed, a strong currency can help reduce inflation, as Bri-look remains uncertain. wavering and the domestic out-Concern is growing both in

Washington and corporate America about the impact that the strong dollar is having on U.S. foreign trade.

tain has found.

If anxiety about these developments takes hold, it is more likely to be in the Commerce Department for even the White House where nerves are more sensitive to unemployment, declining company profits and bankruptcies.

Exports are npw equivalent to about 10 per cent of U.S., Gross National Product (GNP), which is about double the figure of 10 years ago. This reflects the tremendous growth of U.S. foreign trade in the last few years -- more than 50 per cent in value since 1978. This means that a slowdown

According to Mr. Stephen

products most likely to be adversely affected are U.S., capital goods sales to Europe.

This is America's biggest market, involving chemicals, machinery, computers, broadcasting and telecommunications equipment. power generating equipment and scientific and measuring instruments. Consumer goods will be less affected because this is not where the main strengths of the

Mr. Cohen also doubts that primary products, which are the other strong component of U.S. exports, will suffer because com-Cohen, an analyst at Bache, the modities are less prone to price Wall Street broking firm, who has . changes than capital goods. There studied the impact of the dollar's are fewer alternative suppliers for appreciation on U.S. exports, the items like soya beans, wheat, coal

The competitiveness of the U.S. across the Atlantic is particularly vulnerable if the European economies do not recover in the second half of this year.

The National Foreign Trade Council, which represents exporters and tends to take a more positive view of the outlook, predicts that U.S. exports for the year as a whole will rise about 8 per cent to \$242 million, with coal, chemicals, military equipment and capital goods (mainly oilfield and excavating equipment, and computers) and certain agricultural commodities leading the way.

Although instances of U.S. exporters in trouble because of a strong dollar are rare, a number of

big companies have begun to not the impact on their sales and pro-fits. When Woolworth's, the large retailer, recently reported a \$14 million operating deficit for the second quarter, it specifically said that this was due to the problems of its foreign subsidiaries who have to buy from the U.S.

Caterpillar Tractor, the fifti largest U.S. exporter, with loreign sales of \$3.1 billion, said that fore. ign earnings in the second quarter of this year had been affset by reductions in some U.S. dollar prices to remain competitive will companies doing business in local currencies which have weakened against the dollar."

Financial Times news feature

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- The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 1400 hours, Nov. 7, 1981.
- D. The technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be submitted in separate volumes, four copies of each. Each copy shall be in closed envelope, sealed with red wax and clearly marked: original, first, second and third copy.
- All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent (5%) of tender price with the financial and management proposal (original copy).
- Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General, TCC

OBITUARY

Gesellschaft für Elektrische Anlagen GMBH mourns with great regret and sorrow one of its Greek employees working at the project for the electrification of the villages of Karak Gov-

STRATOPOULOS THEOFANIS



who died following a regrettable accident while on duty.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) - Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling One U.S. dollar

1.8170/90 1.974/77 2.4245/65 2.6900/30 2.1050/70 39.70/75 5.8025/75 1215.75/1216.75 230.70/231.00 5.2185/95

One ounce of gold 436.00/437.50

U.S. dollar Canadian dollar Dutch guilders Swiss francs Belgian francs French francs Italian lire Japanese ven Swedish crowns

Danish crowns

U.S. dollars

7.5985/6010

West German marks

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — Share prices extended Friday's falls to end generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 8.1 at 546.8.

Guthrie was a firm feature, rising to close at 900p after Friday's close of 662p, following the bid by Malaysian government equir group Pervodalan Nasional. Industrial leaders closed lower by between 2p and 8p as in Blue Circle, Glaxo, Grand Met, ICland Hawker Siddeley.

Gold shares pared early gains in places to close up to 50 cents firmer where changed.

Electricals were weak with falls of 11p apiece in Plessey and Thorne, while Ferranti was 15p lower. Battery cell maker Beret ended with a 26p gain at 120 after rejection of Hanson Trust's £73 million offer. Glass maker Pilkington slipped a further 10p at

Oils closed with gains of 2p apiece in B.P., Burmah and Shell. Banks drifted to close up to 8p easier. Bowater recovered from early weakness prompted by fears of a rights issue to accumpany

results due Wednesday and closed a net 3p lower at 250p. Government bonds eased by up to 1/2 point at the longer end in response to lower sterling and caution ahead of tomorrow's U.K. banking statistics, dealers said.

The big 'Airbus' family is growing



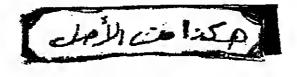
On the occasion of the recent Air Show at Le Bourget, the "Aerospatiale" company announced its results and its future plans in the domain of "Airbus", of which it is the "foreman" in association

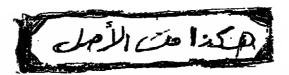
with several European constructors. Airbus-Industrie, which is in charge of the different production programmes, announced that it has orders on hand for 469 aircraft, including 316 firm orders and 153 aptions. The orders come from air-transport companies from all over the world and are shared between the "A 300" model, the biggest which is a medium-range aircraft of 250 seats, and the "A 310"; the 210seater for middle distances. And now there is a new "baby", the Airbus "A 320", since the decision to build this 150-seat plane was announced at the "Salon du Bourget" and the Air-France company immediately ordered 50 of them. It is likely that this initiative will be followed, in the next few mouths, by a certain number of

European and American companies. The success of Airbus (42 % of whose construction is ensured by the French "Societe Aerospatiale") can be explained by its new conception entirely adapted to today's technological conditions and by its particular performances: very little noise and especially (as decisive asset today) by its small consumption of petrol. Because of these assets, Airbus Industrie expects to have sold nearly 1,500 of these planes between now and 1992. This will make the programme much more pròfitable, in view of the enormous investme

However, "Aerospatiale" is not limiting its activities to its bu contribution to the Airbus programme. It is now consider launching another and different programme, for a regional transport aircraft of some 40 seats. This plane interests many con all over the world who, even before the project is completely firm. have already made virtual orders for some forty aircraft. This "A TR 42", as it is called , is at present being studied in association between "Aerospatiale" and an Italian group. If the project takes shape rapidly, it is probable that other partners, perhaps those of Airbus, will wish to take part, technically, commercially and financially. An American participation would be a great help in getting into the U.S. market, which is the most important in the

At the instigation of Aerospatiale, therefore, we are witnessed the development of a great family of commercial aircraft of all dimensions. This extension of the series, from the big medium range to the regional transporter, is a considerable asset for the elling of the aircraft and also for their upkeep and their profitability of exploitation. It also explains why the European PC ducers, with the French companies in the front line, are polonger against afraid of pitting their strength and their technical prowest again the American airline giants, including the most powerful of all, the "Boeing" group in Seattle.





eat American fiasco at World Athletics Cup

urope, E. Germany share honours

Sept. 7 (R) — The Euro-en and the East German shared the honours in the Athletics Cup but it will be at American fiasco which ger longest in track and

ollective memory. U.S. men worked hard to p for the disasters that had fore by winning four of the n's events on the third and y in the Olympic Stadium

they failed to erase the assment of the first two nen they saw all hopes of g the men's title dissolve in enching rain which made calle wettest World Cup on

> 20-vear-old sprint star wis, the fastest man in the his year, limped home last

1 Francisco

lanta

acinnati

n Diego

Los Angeles

torday's games

mday's games

First half division winner

New York 4, Atlanta 2

Montreal 5, Houston 2

Chicago 8, San Francisco 9

Philadelphia 5, Cinomiau 4

Pittsburgh 2, San Diego 1

Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 3, 11 imnings

Houston 4, Montreal 3, 12 mnings

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4

Atlanta 5, New York 2

-Los Angeles 5, St. Louis 0 Pittsburgh 9, San Diego 5

San Francisco 3, Chicago 0

in the 100 metres - s race for which, because of a suspect hainstring muscle, he was always

Then, Henry Marsh was disqualified from the steeplechase for going round the water jump instead of over it. Marsh was first across the finishing line but forfieted all nine points, at which stage the U.S. score looked

decidedly shaky.

Any possibility that they might still hold on to the crown they won in Moscow two years ago finally faded in the discus as a result of a disappearing act by former world record holder John Powell.

He was selected in the absence of Ben Plucknett, banned for using anabolic steroids. But for reasons never explained Powell failed to show up in Rome and

.625 .520 .500 .444 .385

.593 .538 .500

aseball roundup

National League

overall victory. But, with 250 metres remaining, anchor runner Maxie Parks went lame and East. Germany walked off with the title. But in Rome yesterday the Americans finally managed to win the hearts of the 60,000 spectators

American team officials did not

put in a substitute.
It was an unhappy reminder of

the 1972 Munich Olympics when

two U.S. sprinters, Eddie Hart

and Rey Robinson, failed to appear for their 100 metres heat because they had been given

incorrect starting times by team

fortunes as the U.S. men in the

World Cup. They won in Montreal

but two years earlier at the inau-

gural contest in Duesseldorf they

were beaten when they had vic-

tory all but in their grasp - and

again a hamstring was to blame.

final event the 4 x 400 metres

relay; for which they were over-

whelming favourites, to clinch

They needed to win only thee

Few teams have had such mixed

Stadium despite thunderstorms. Eager to show they could get something right, they reeled off four victories in 90 minutes to wind up a respectable three points adrift of men's runners-up East

who flocked to the Olympic

The U.S. also had the .consolation of producing the only double champion in sprint star Evelyn Ashford who repeated the women's 100 and 200 metres

triumphs she scored in 1979. Arguably the outstanding performer was Czechoslovak Jarmila

Kratochvilova, who ran the second fastest women's 400 metres of all time when she clocked 48.61

Enjoying s new lease of track and field life at the age of 30, Kratochvilova went within one hundredth of a second of the world record held by East German. Marita Koch - s formidable achievement on a wet, soggy track
— and avenged the defeat she suffered at the hands of Koch in last year's Moscow Olympics.

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, Britain's world record-breaking pair, predictably won the 800 metres and 1,500 metres respectively for Europe but the most ver-satile of all current world record holders, Henry Rono of Kenya, apparently walked off in a huff.

Rono, who set four world records in 1978, all of which still stand, was selected at the last minute to run the 5,000 metres for Africa. But he had other ideas and insisted he would run the 10,000 metres or not at all.

African team officials took him at his word and brought in Ethiopian pair Mohamed Kedir for the 10,000 metres and Tolossa Kotu for the 5,000. Both were beaten. Men: 1. Europe 147 points, 2. East Germany 130, 3. United States 127, 4. Soviet Union 118, 5.

Americas 95, 6. Italy 93, 7. Africa 66. S. Oceanis 61, 9. Asia 59. Wnmen: 1. East Germany 120.5 points, 2. Europe 110, 3. Soviet Union 98, 4, U.S. 89, 5. Americas 72, 6. Italy 68.5, 7. Oceania 58, g. Asia 32, 9. Africa

Spain sets scene for World Soccer Cup

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — Spain, who will host the 1982 World Soccer Cup finals, should have a clearer idea of their likely guest list following the seven European qualifying group games on Wed-

Brazil, Chile and Peru have already accepted invitations to attend next year's party by winning their respective. South joined by defending world champions Argentina.

The European picture is still hazy, but Scotland, England and Yugoslavia should be able to book in June, the Yugoslav's are hotel reservations in Spain if they win their next encounters.

Scotland, a tiny nation which has reached the last two finals, entertain Sweden in Glasgow. The

and a win against the fastimproving Swedes should ensure their presence in next year's finals. Scotland's arcb-rivals England, the 1966 winners, bave not qual-

ified for the final stages on merit since 1962, but a victory over Norway in Olso should guarantee them top spot in group four. . Italy are almost certain of qual-

from emup five and the American Groups and they will be always-powerful Yugoslav team should join them if they can beat Denmark in Copenbagen. But, following Denmark's

astonishing 3-1 triumph over Italy unlikely to travel north feeling over-confident. Groups two and three are the

most intriguing and only the bravest of pundits would bazard s Scots are undefeated in group six muess as to the likely qualifiers.

Leonard, Hearns prepare for unification showdown

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — World Boxing Council welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard will close some of his sparring sessions to the public and press as he prepares for his welterweight unification showdown with Thomas Hearns at Caesars Palace.

Leonard, who took Saturday and Sunday off from training, had conducted secret workouts before his second bout with Roberto Duran. They seemed to payoff as he stopped Duran in the eighth round to regain his title.

Hearns, who continues to batter his spairing partners, also took the day off yesterday. The World Boxing Association champion suffered a slight swelling under his right eye Saturday, but his trainer, Emanuel Steward, claims that it will not prevent Hearns from fight-

IOC may consider athletes' payment

ROME, Sept. 7 (R) — The Olympic movement may soon follow international athletics and adopt reforms on the issue of amateur status, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch said today.

. The IOC congress opening in Baden-Baden, West Germany, on September 23, is sure to take far-reaching decisions on the question,

"The problems of the IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation) about amateurism are the same as those of the IOC, and our solutions may be the same," he tald a news conference. Last week, the IAAF congress in Rome endorsed giving ample

expenses to athletes for accommodation, food, transport, education and professional training. It also agreed that they may accept money from advertising contracts if these are handled by national fed-

Samaranch said he could not predict whether the IOC would. extend such reforms to all Olympic sports.

Peanuts









Andy Capp



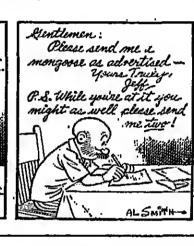




Mutt 'n' Jeff







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SOUTH 4 A Q 10 ♥ Vaid " | KQ10842 4 K Q76 bidding:

th West North East Pass 10 20 Page 4 4 Pess 5 V Pass Pass T Pass 6 4 Pass Pass Pass Pass ming lead: King of ♥.

This hand could have come ht out of a textbook on the y of hand. But, in fact, it, s played by Ira Rubin of ramus, N.J., during the nderbilt Team Championp at the recent Spring ' rth American Championps, held in Detroit. The bin team was defeated in i final of this knockout npetition by a team capned by B. Jay Becker, who 77 is the oldest player ever

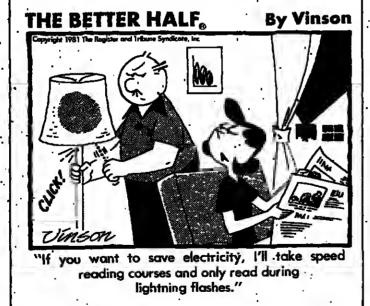
win this event. Rabin's jump to three arts at his second turn was

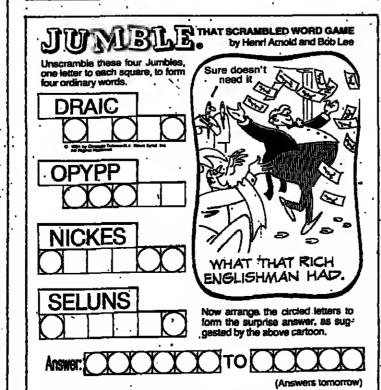
. . an advance cue-bid showing specifically a void in the enemy suit. After North cuebid the ace of clubs, Rubin used Blackwood to discover that the king of spades was missing, so he settled in the small slam.

West led the king of hearts. Declarer ruffed as East followad with tha queen. The king and ace of trumps revealed tha 3-1 break. Since the spade finesse would have to be taken, declarer ran the jack of spades to West's king. Back cama another heart to East's jack; declarer ruffed again.

The careless play is to draw the outstanding trump in the hope that clubs would break 8-2, but Rubin is not the type of player who relies on the whims of fortune. If cinbs were 4-1 and West had length in the suit, the contract was doomed. But if East held four clubs, the evil distribution could be neutralized. First, declarer. cashed his bigh spades, discarding a club.

Next came the king and ace of clubs, and had both defenders followed, declarer would have drawn the last trump and claimed. But when West showed out on the second club, declarer's technique was rewarded. He cashed the queen of clubs and ruffed a club while East followed helplessly. Now declarer could return to his hand with a heart ruff to draw the last trump and his slam was home.





Jumbles: FIORD TANGY NOBODY BEFALL

Answer: What some theaters were charging to see that movia about the big shark—A "FIN"

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1981 YOUR DAILY

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until sundown you have much foresight and are able to accomplish a great deal. Be prepared to extend your influence and activities beyond present boundaries. Make plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Studying details of a new project is wise. Be sure to get the advice of higher-ups you know. Strengthen your aim in life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuition in the morning and learn how to get along better with others. Handle new duties efficiently.

GEMIN1 (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you follow through on any promises made and then you can relax happily later in the day. Be wise. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now

accomplish a great deal during the day if you apply yourself seriously. Take health treatments. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in a commercial enterprise with increased confidence. Your creativity is high

early in the day. Keep poised. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you listen to the views of others at home, you can make conditions there more

hermonious. Strive for happiness. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever will improva

regular routines. Find the right appliances to make working conditions easier. Relax tonight. SCORP10 (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study financial matters of importance before making an investment. Go to the

right sources for the data you need. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Give more thought to your personal life and make constructive plans

for the future. Keep up your appearance. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are objective in the handling of your affairs, you get excellent results now.

Obtain the information you need. . AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal day to get together with good friends and discuss mutual aims. At-

tend an important social affair tonight. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Engage in a civic affair and improve your position in the community. Show others

that you have wisdom. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY , . . he or she will be one who will speak up at every opportunity, and should first learn to have the correct facts and figures before speaking. Include foreign languages in the education since there could be much travel here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by CF Murray

ACROSS 27 Geniuses 55 Greek 27 Cavairy 31 Apathy 35 Black 1 Light letters

41 Sumerian

43 Hippie

joints 44 Perch 46 Clairvoy

ants ·

holiday

49 Involve

51 Orange

pieces 53 Arrow

moon god

5 Packed cuckoo 36 Vehicles cotton 38 Valley on 10 Zola figure 14 Money in tha moon 39 III humor

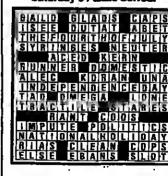
15 Popeye's 17 Rarely

21 Bskery worker 22 Decimal

23 Play close

to the — 25 Bakery goody

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:



sword 28 Working 56 Cota sound 59 Dark red group 29 Man the 61 Nod off

65 Rarely 68 To be: Fr. 30 Diamond 69 Sound like teams a frog 70 Cupid 32 "Republic" suthor 71 Anglera 33 Ot e by-

gone era Relaxes 72 Get thee -37 Curl the 73 Descartes 40 Issae's 1 Indonesian

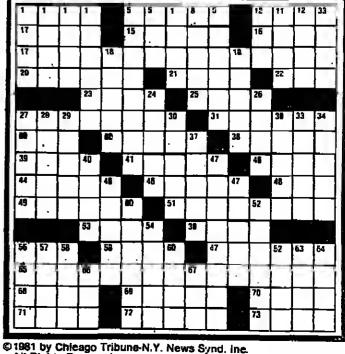
42 Sovereign boat -prince Actress 3 Diplomat's Hedren 47 .Future provisiona

50 Start 5 Surety 52 Butane. for ona 54 Startla 56 Atrican

7 Actress Damita Oust 9 Overthrow 10 King Cola 11 Mine 12 Reputation 13 So be it 18 Sluggiah 19 Misplay 24 Alamo's

Dutchmen 57 Feed the kitty 58 Farm unit 62 Erodad 63 Shortly word

64 Mass. moth 66 Conger 67 Fond du



WORLD

Solidarity to reject party control over management

GDANSY, Sept. 7 (R) - Poland's free trade union Solidarity is sounding an increasingly defiant note at its first national congress in Gdansk exposing the communist government in Warsaw to embarrassment and discomfort.

The union said in a policy document yesterday a revolution was under way in Poland and that it was determined to control its outcome. A congress newspaper said the union's national leaders had effectively become the country's parliament.

The congress is expected to adopt a motion today calling on workers to reject government proposals for factory management place just a few kilometres from

Mitterand takes aim at France's old foundations

.PARIS, Sept. 7 (R) — France heads further down the socialist road tomorrow when the national assembly starts work on a programme of sweeping economic. political and social reforms.

President François Mitterrand has packed the autumn legislative agenda to take full advantage of the popularity now enjoyed by his Socialist Party.

The list of bills includes such well-publicised projects as nationalisation of major industries and banks, a super-tax on the rich to help the poor and prime the economy, and falling into line with other West European countires in ending the death penalty.

But the president's programme is also designed to set off a quiet revolution which he hopes will change the very foundations of the

This includes breaking the rigid concentration of power in the hands of the central government and setting up regional councils: elected by universal suffrage.

A month-long summer session of the assembly, held after the socialists won the presidency in May and an absolute parliamentary majority in June,

started the decentralising process. It stripped powerful local government prefects, part of a system set up by Napoleon 180 years ago, of their authority and changed which leave the communists some control over the hiring and firing of industry bosses.

Observers in the West have linked the massive Soviet war games around Poland's borders with the Solidarity co.: gress hut Polish state television said last night the connection had been rejected by Soviet sources.

The Solidarity congress, taking

economic and political power to

locally and regionally elected offi-The autumn assembly will decide on permiting private radio stations to operate legally for the first time in this country where a strict state broadcasting monopoly

> The assembly will also legislate new rights for the estimated 4.2 million immigrants now living among France's total population of 54 million.

The socialists have already given an estimated 300,000 immigrants working illegally in France three months to register

and receive legal status. The government wants to overturn the 1979 law which imposed strict rules to prevent foreigners from seeking jobs, particularly people from French-speaking

areas of North and West Africa. The socialists have said they will seek laws to stop immigrants entering France but they want to legalise the status of those already here and extend their rights.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said recently immigrants should be given the vote in municipal elections. The suggestion set off a big controversy and seems unlikely to be adopted but it gives a clear idea of socialist

Worldwide child abuse exposed by U.N. study

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — About 145 million children under 16 are at work in the world, many in jobs that pose risks of lasting damage to physical or mental health, says a study compiled for a

U.N. human rights panel. Be the child a sought after prostitute in a large American city or a carpet-weaver in Iran, the working-youth phenomenon is worldwide, though detected most often in the Third World, according to the 80-page report before the U.N. subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Children younger than 16, the. minimum working age proposed by the International Labour

Organisation (ILO) are apt to be found most often in unpaid jobs in agriculture, or in urban family craft trades, says the study, prepared by Tunisian sociologist Abdel Wahab Bouhdiba.

Among "saddest cases" are those of child prostitution, the study says, adding that "our contemporaries bave become major consumers of infantine sexuality.

In Latin America, "The most south-after prostitutes should be from 10 to 14 years old," says the study. Also cited was the case of a Brookly N.Y., girl arrested 11 times before she was 12. "In the United States, there exists at leasts 264 pronographic magazines

Proof of Soviet poison gas used in Asia now availabe, U.S. says

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (A.P.) — The U.S. federal government has gathered proof that chemical poisons provided by the Soviet Union were used in military operations in Cambodia, Time magazine

Military patrols from Thailand took samples of foliage, soil and water from Cambodia and sent them to the United States for analysis, the magazine reported. Scientists found that the samples contained the chemical agent trichothecene toxin, known as T-2.

Soviet scientists have published articles on how to produce vast quantities of T-2, which occurs naturally in the Soviet Union. U.S. intelligence officials have long suspected that the Soviet Union was providing chemical weapons for use in Southeast Asia, in violation of an international agreement banning chemical warfare

that was reached after the end of World War I. In 1979, army investigators said they believed two and possibly three chemicals were being used against Loatian tribesmen who were resisting communist Pathet Lao and Vietnamese forces. One of these was a nerve agent, another caused massive bleeding and the third was

thought to be a riot-control gas. In 1980, defence secretary Harold Brown said there was "mounting evidence" that the Soviets were using incapcitating gas in Afghanistan and that there were "some reports that they may be

using lethal gas." Eyewitnesses in Cambodia, Afghanistan and Laos have reported

Afterward, people on the ground suffered buying sensations, convulsions and massive internal bleeding. Many died painful deaths. However, the United States never had evidence that proved the Soviet Union was the source of the poison.

Time. a newsweekly, said in this week's editions that the State Department is reluctant to publicly accuse the Soviets of using chem-. ical warfare, although some officials argue that doing so might prevent further use of the chemical agents.

Other officials want to await proof that the chemical has been used in Laos and Afghanistan. The magazine said more chemical samples are under analysis in U.S. labs.

Dost insists India could help Kabul

mass movement was born last

August is not being covered

directly by Polish state radio and

television because of a union ban'

Solidarity barred them from

access to the floor when the com-

munist authorities, seeking to pro-

tect the principle of party control

over mass media, refused to give

the union a say in editorial output.

said last night it was the first time

since World War II that the state

hroadcasting system had been

barred from reporting a major

On the opening day of the congress, state television used footage

filmed by the Gdansk television

station, but the loophole was

closed last night when that station

in another hlast from Warsaw,

the government press spokesman

accused the Solidarity leader in

the Western Baltic port of Szcze-

cm of insulting and slandering the

government during a nationally

The government press spokes-

man said the Solidarity leader, Marian Jurczyk, had specifically insulted Deputy Prime Minister

Mieczyslaw Rakowski who he said

had no right to be in the gov-

Meanwhile, a referendum on a

proposal to sack the boss, of

Poland's biggest steel mill in

Katowice began today, Solidarity union officials said.

They said polling would con-

tinue until midnight tomorrow to

ensure that all 20,000 workers at

the Huta Katowice mill had the

opportunity to vote and the result

would be announced on Sept. 15.

have denounced the referendum

and are unlikely to accept the

result if the workers come out in

ATHENS, Sept. 7 (R) — Greek

and Turkish diplomats resumed

talks today on disputes over the

Aegean Sea which bave strained

general of the Greek Foreign

Ministry, and Kamuran Gurun, a

senior official of the Turkish Fore-

ign Ministry, will be discussing ter-

ritorial rights in the Aegean and

responsibility for air traffic con-

Turkey wants rearrangements

of air traffic control in the Athens

flight region. The two countries'

have also been at odds over

demarcation of continental shelf

lines around Greek islands close.

The talks are the ninth in a

series and are in preparation for

talks between the Greek and

Turkish foreign ministers during a

U.N. meeting in New York on

Turkish military

ANKARA, Sept. 7 (R) — Tur-

key's military rulers today halved

the amount of time political pris-

oners can be detained without

being charged to a maximum of 45

days.
The amendment to the law gov-

erning the powers of martial law

authorities took effect immedi-

ately and would be applicable to

all persons detained by the milit-

ary, it was announced in the offi-

Sept. 23.

the Turkisb Anatolian coast.

favour of sacking the manager.

The communist authorities

Greco-Turkish talks start

relations between their countries. Military authorities argued that

Stavros Roussos, director- the 90-day period was necessary

as Ankara relaxes law

televised press conference.

vas also harred. ·

The editor of Polish television

on the organisations.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (R) — Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today after saying he believed India could play an important role in persuading the "other side" to accept Kabul's latest proposals for negotiations with Pakistan

Mr. Dost arrvied here today for a one-day official visit and gave Mrs. Gandhi a message from President Babrak Kar-

The contents of the message were not immediately known. Mr. Dost told reporters when he arrived in Delhi he hoped Pakistan and Iran would respond favourably to the new offer. The Soviet-backed Kabul government previously insisted on bilateral talks with the two neighbouring coun-

group, the Irish National Lib-2nd Chinese flood disaster

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) - China disclosed its second major flood disaster of the year today, saying 764 people been killed and more than 5,000 injured in western Shaanxi province.

In neighbouring Sichuan pro-vince, floods killed 920 people in July and August, according to revised figures issued at the weekend.

The latest calamity in Shaanxi started with heavy rain on Aug. 14. Seven rivers reached their highest recorded levels, the People's Daily said in a front-page story today.

In some areas more than 600 millimetres of rain fell. Apart from the dead and injured.

The detention period was increased to 90 days from the pre-

vious 30 sbortly after the military

seized power last September.

to cope with the large number of

cases pending tollowing a crack-

Official sources said nearly

75,000 people had been detained

within the past year and 24,000 of

them had been charged with polit-

PEKING, Sept. 7(R) - The body

of Lin Piao, chairman Mao

Tsetung's disgraced heir-

apparent, lies buried in Mongolia

close to where the plane he used to

flee China crashed 10 years ago.

The monthly Aviation Know-

ledge said last week the bodies of

Marshal Lin, his wife, son and six

others were huried in a common

grave m the Mongolian grass-

lands. They were killed trying to

escape to the Soviet Union after their plot to kill Mao failed.

The aircraft, a British-huilt Tri-

The plane took off from Peking

dent belonging to China's civil air-

line, crashed 118 minutes after

take-off, the magazine added.

an official magazine has said.

down on political extremism.

200,000 people were made homeless. A total of 1.26 million people were affected in 33 countries and cities, the newspaper said.

It added that 230 villages were swept away and more than 100,000 hectares (250.000 acres) of land were flooded.

British missile budget to shoot up as U.S. builds larger Trident

Adament British stand

shakes IRA campaign

to the fasts.

first expected."

recovered.

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (R) — Another jailed Irish Republican

Army (IRA) guerrilla went on

hunger strike in Northern Ireland

today amid increasing uncertainty over the future of the death fast

John Pickering, 25, serving life

imprisonment for various offences

including killing a man, refused breakfast and said he was joining

the fasts for prison reforms on

which 10 men have starved to

But developments over the

weekenn led to speculation that

the campaign may be nearing its

In the past week, two hunger

strikers nearing death were saved

when their families ordered doc-

tors to intervene after they had

their fasts this way, and sources close to relatives of the remaining

six hunger strikers say more

families will also act to save their

In addition an IRA splinter

Four men have now come off

slipped into a coma.

sons' lives.

death. British officials said.

·campaign.

eration Army (INLA), three of

wbose men have died on hunger

strike, indicated in wanted an end

was not replacing its last member

to starve to death, Michael

It said: "It is obvious now that

the British government are being

far more intransigent than we had

But a spokesman for the IRA's

political wing, Sinn Fein, said IRA

prisoners would carry on their

action until their demands were

He said two more men would

start fasts if the two whose families

intervened last week did not go

back on hunger strike when they

John Pickering is the 21st guer-

rilla to start a fast in the present

campaign, of which 17 belonged

to the IRA and four to the INLA.

Ten of the 21 have died, four

were saved by their families, one

ended his fast when he needed

medical treatment for a stomach

ulcer and six men are still refusing

The People's Daily said rain was

The newspaper said railway

lines had been washed away in

more than 100 places and more

than 470 roads had been dam-

still falling in some areas. "The

calamity continues to develop," it

kills 764

Devine, who died on Aug. 20.

In a statement, the INLA said it

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A.P.) - The British programme to replace its U.S.-armed nuclear submarines with new missiles and submarines may cost 20 per cent over the original £5 billion budget, a report

The change to £6 billion stems from nuclear weapon developments in the United States, which involve phasing out the smaller, cheaper Trident I missile that Britain was contracted to buy in favour of the larger, longer range Trident 11, also known as the D5.

The newer missiles require a larger sub than Britain intended to build to replace the present fleet of four, armed with aging American Polaris missiles.

with 15 tonnes of fuel. But in the

panic when it landed at the north-

em town of Shanhaiguan to pick

up Marshal Lin and his wife Ye

Qun, berself a senior army officer,

there was no time to refuel, it said.

of Four' last year it was revealed

how defence minister Lm had

originally intended to set up a

separate state in southern China

but at the last minute decided to

fly north to the Soviet Union

The magazine said that to cover

up his escape route, Lin initially

flew due west before veering north

towards the Soviet town of

Irkutsk, near the Mongolian bor-

At the trial of the radical "Gang

. Weinberger has informed his British counterpart, John Nott, that a decision to go for the D5 is immi-The Defence Ministry declined

comment on the report,

Cuthacks in the British armed forces, particularly in the Royal Navy, already are taking place in order to pay for Trident.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet was scheduled to decide tomorrow whether to order the new Sting Ray torpedo from Britain's Marconi Co. or the U.S. Mark 48 from rould Inc.

Press reports said the Sting Ray is more expensive and there would be further cuts in the navy if it is chosen. But as many as 5,000 jobs The Financial Times said that at Marconi and its suppliers could U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar be lost if Gould gets the contract.

Details of Lin Piao's death disclosed

The plane crashed with two tonnes of fuel in its tanks and only 60 kilometres from a Mongolian military airfield, the magazine said, adding that the pilot had panicked and did not know his position.

In the late 1960s, during the height of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao was constantly by Mao's side waving the "little red book" containing the chairman's sayings. But he disappeared from public view after June 1971.

News of his alleged attempt to murder Mao and his attempt to flee did not leak out until the following summer.

Lin is now regarded as a traifor who had close links with the "Gang of Four" led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing.

there was a sharp upsurge in street

He added that he was convinced that no rioting was taking place at the time and thus the bullet was

fired illegally. He sald that in the past five months seven people had died

from plastic bullets mjuries. "It is a lethal weapon, unsuited to street disturbance control," he

But the police regard the weapon as indispensable in the fight to contain and disperse gangs of rioting youths.

The 10-centimetre long, 3.5 centimetre wide cylindrical PVC bullet was introduced in 1973 to replace the slightly longer, but softer, rubber bullet. It is designed to be aimed directly at the lower body at about 50 metres range, bruising the target.

lnitially the plastic bullet was used much less than its predecessor which was withdrawn because the injury rate it inflicted was considered unacceptable.

But since April this year, when

violence in Catholic areas over the hunger strikes, the plastic hullet

Police say it is easier to use and

In most cases where plastic bul-

At the other end of the street. armoured vans. Sometimes some of them get out and stand in read-

the vans. As the gang builds up a run forward and hurl petrol bombs around the police vans. The police usually signal they are about to charge by reviving their engines. Then one van will burst forward towards the youths and turn sideways, allowing men in the back to fire the plastic bullets through

The dull, ivory-coloured missiles can just be followed with the naked eye as they fly towards the target. Beyond a range of about 70 metres the youths treat them with contempt, dodging them and even trying to catch them.

But on one occasion I saw a masked youth, who had taunted the police with rocks and oaths, hit m the back from about 15 metres. He was kno cked off his feet and was only able to stagger a few yards before falling still on the ground where he was captured.

Rifles are allowed to be used. only if a man believes his life is in danger and they are usually fired Specific allegations of misuse and

only if a petrol is attacked by a investigated by the police.

Often a riot will drag on for sev-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Typhoon Agnes kills 93 people

SEOUL, Sept. 7 (A.P.) - The death toll from Typhoon Agnes rose to 93 with 33 others still missing aid property damage estimated at \$109 million according to the latest government figures released today. The Central Disaster Relief Committee said 13,898 people made homeless, 439 ships of various types lost, 95.537 hectares of farmland inundated and 140 kilomires of highway damaged.

New York bookshop wrecked by bomb

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (R) - The official news agency TASS said today members of the Jewish defence league had blown up a bookshop in New York because it was an outlet for Soviet lit. erature. The agency said the Four Continents bookshop in central New York was wrecked by an enormous blast at the weekend and that the Jewish defence league had claimed responsibility. Brandthat the Jewish detence league had claimed responsibility. Branding the league "fascist, Zionist thugs", TASS said they had obviously picked on the shop only because it sold books by Soviet authors. Incendiary bombs were placed under the cars of two Soviet diplomats accredited to the United Nations last week. TASS accused the defence league of responsibility for these too.

Zimbabwean witch-doctors found useful

SALISBURY, Sept. 7 (R) — Seventy-two Zimbabwean witch-doctors and spirit mediums held a festival Saturday aimed at proving the reliability of traditional medicine. About 2,000 peo. ple gathered in Salisbury's Gwanzura stadium where the witchdoctors, known as Ngangas offered their services free to alling members of the crowd. Some of the mealers, dressed in blackfeathered head-dresses, leopard skin robes and carrying spears and axes, went into trances. The festival; also attended by healers from Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola, was organised by Zimbabwe's Ngangas' Association. It was formed with the help of Health Minister Herbert Ushewokunze who aims to incorporate traditional medicine into the country's health service. Zimbabwe has an estimated 4,000 practitioners in indigenous medicine. "These are people who have the trust and faith of their patients. I would not like to exclude them from health care facilities in the rural areas," he told reporters recently.

Chinese bureaucrats do manual labour

PEKING. Sept. 7 (R) - Members of China's Communist Party secretariat are taking part in manual labour once a week, reviving a tradition that was discarded after the death of chairman Mac Tsetung, the People's Daily said today. The party newspaper said secretariat members had swept paths in Zhongnanhai, part of the former imperial palace where many of China's top leaders live, and that from now on they would perform physical labour every Saturday afternoon. The secretariat is headed by Hu Yaobang. who was made party chairman on July 1, but the paper did not say whether Mr. Hu took part. Officials were obliged to perform regular stints of physical labour during the era of the Marks "Gang of Four," as desk work was considered to alienate them from the labouring masses. The idea was quietly dropped after Mao's death in 1976. There has recently been a partial revivals Maoist traditions, however, including a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism". The revival of manual labour for official appears to be part of the current hardening of the political climat which is aimed mainly against free-thinking intellectuals.

Australian becomes Miss International

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 7 (A.P.) - Miss Jennpannett Derek of Australia has been chosen as Miss International and received 2 million yen (\$8,700) prize money. Miss Derek, a 20-year-old fashion model, beat the other beauties at a contest held at Kobe, western Japan. Miss Taiomara Do Ropcio Borchardt of Brazil was runnerup and also was named Miss Elegance. Miss Michelle Rocca of Ireland was third. The 19-year-old Borchardt received J million yen (\$4,300) and the 21-year-old Rocca 800,000 year (\$3,500). Miss Deborah Carol Moore of Hong Kong was chosen as Miss Friendship by her fellow contestant beauties for her friendly behaviour during the two-week contest. Earlier, Miss Barbra Reimund, a 17-year-old high school student from West Germany, was chosen as Miss Photogenic by photographers.

Wine, peanut butter, driving, all hazards

YORK, England, Sept. 7 (A.P.) -- Question: how are driving a car for 4,000 miles (6,437 kilometres), smoking 100 cigarettes and climbing rocks for two hours alike? Answer: They all carry the same risk of death. This, at least, is the view of British industrial expert Trevor Kletz, who contends people over-emphasise some dangers to life and know little about those that really count. Farming, for instance, kills far more more people than the chemical industry, Mr. Kletz says. So do aeroplane accidents. Mr. Kletz, a professor at Loughborough University in Leicestershire and a safety worker with Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's biggest private company, elaborated on his views Friday at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On average, he said, riding a motorcycle for 350 miles (563 kilometres) presents the same risk as staying at home for 16 hours a day for two years. Other equal risks, he said, were drinking 40 bottles of wine and eating 80 pounds of peanut butter.

strictly for birds

By Hugh Carnegy

Plastic bullets

BELFAST - Paul Corr, a 12-year-old Catholic boy, was, according to his family, cycling innocently past a British army patrol in the troubled streets of west Belfast last week when his face was ripped open by a plastic bullet fired at close range.

Police say they are investigating. The use of plastic bullets by police and British troops against street rioters in Northern Ireland is linder increasing attack from the Catholic community.

It prompted the moderate, mainly Catholic, Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP) into calling for an inquiry into the use of plastic bullets. A demonstration against the weapon has also been. called for later this month.

The SDLP and many Catholics say the five-ounce (140-gramme) hard plastic "baton," fired from a special gun, is often used indiscriminately and illegally resulting in death and serious injury to innocent passers-by,

The police reply by asserting

that plastic bullets are needed to combat rioting mobs and hanning them would lead only to more mjuries and deaths. The controversy over the

weapon is receiving considerable attention in mainland Britain where police have plastic bullets available for use as a last resort after two weeks of street violencein several cities in July. Objectings to the plastic bullets,

thousands of which have been fired during street battles in recent months following the deaths of 10 jailed Republican guerrilla hunger. strikers, were summed up by SDLP spokesman Michael Cana-

He said Paul Corr's injuries were devastating. "Part of his face

was hlown away, causing serious damage to his mouth, nose and has been used almost nightly.

> more adaptable in narrow streets than, for example, water cannon. It is selective so that fewer innocent people get hurt and it is less drastic than using live rounds, they

lets are fired, a gang of up to about 50 youths, some of them masked, gather at one end of a street with molotov cocktails, bricks and stones. Often they overturn and burn a car for cover.

police armed with plastic bullet guns rifles keep firing from iness behind clear plastic riot

The youths chant and yell anti-British slogans. Stones begin to fly through the air, bouncing off crescendo of fury, one or two may which explode in a splash of flame eral hours before police or troops finally disperse the gangs. They are so localised in many cases that it is not unusual to see people pushing prams and carrying shopping bags scurrying across streets during hills in the battles.

Despite the fatalities and serious injuries, the police remain adamant that the plastic builet is the best form of countering riots.

"What other response is available to our members who are faced with attack by hooligans armed with petrol, acid and hiss bombs, cudgels, iron bars, rocks and other missiles?" asked the local police magazine, Police

Calls for the weapon to be investigated or even banned have also failed to impress the British government.

A spokesman said there well no plans for withdrawing it of reconsidering its general use

مكذا من الأمل